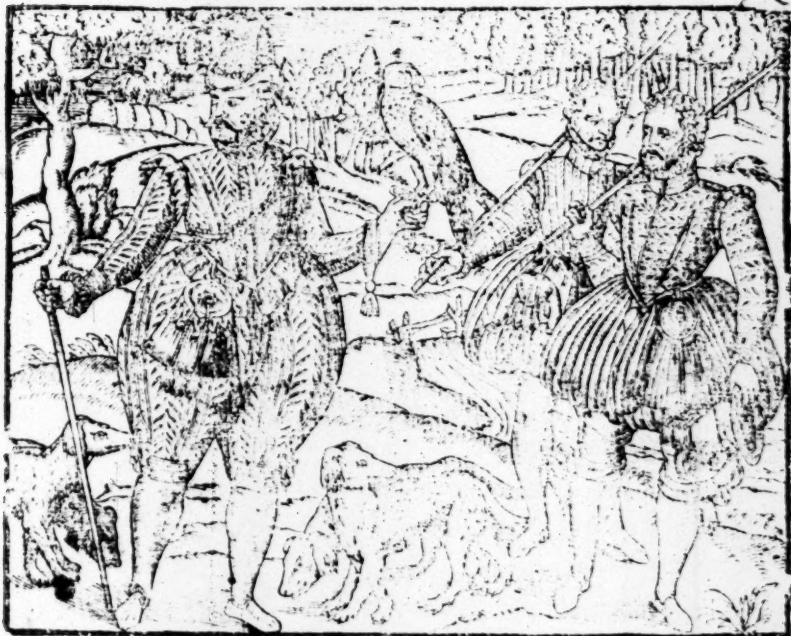


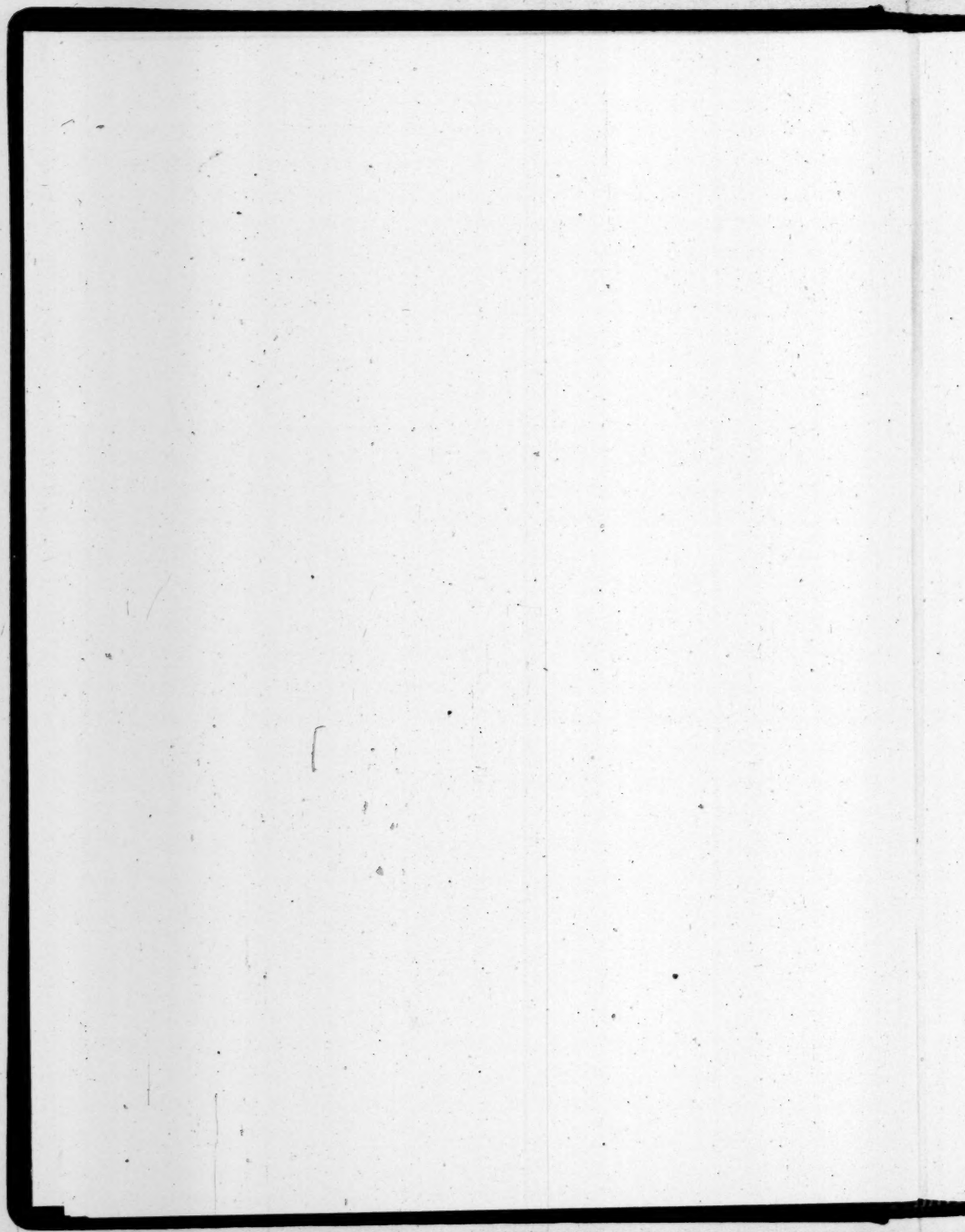
A Iewell for Gentrie.

Being an exact Dictionary, or
true Method, to make any Man vn-
derstand all the Art, Secrets, and worthy
Knowledges belonging to Hawking, Hunting,
Fowling and Fishing. Together with all the true
Measures for Winding of the HORNE.

Now newly published, and beautified with all the rarest
experiments that are knowne or practised at this Day.



Printed at London for Iohn Iohnson, and are to be sold at his shop
in St. Dunstons Church-yard in Fleetstreet. 1584.





TO THE RIGHT
Worshipfull M^r. *John Tooke*, one
of the Auditors of his Maiesties Courts
of Wards and Liueries.



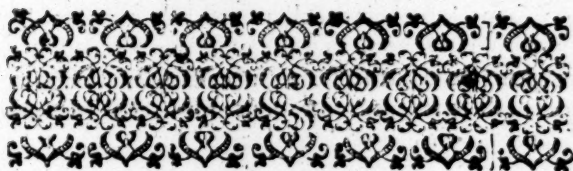
*YR: Bookes that in times past were
accounted the Noblest Tributes
which could come to the hands of
Vertue, are now either in them-
selues so disfigured, or by ignorance so sleightly
esteemed, that Goodnesse is halfe afraid to ap-
peare before great men; yet I that know the mea-
sure of your temper, euer readie to adorne any
shadow of modest and good proportion, am bold,
out of my best loue, to solicite you with this pre-
sentment, in which is matter worthy your eare,
being indeed those absolute parts of Musicke
which make perfect the harmony of a true Gen-
tleman. I doe not offer it as a disturber of your*

The Epistle.

more serious Meditations, but as an attendant, to wait the leasure of those good houres, when you shall vnbend your minde from the troubles of grauer busines, then to recreate and erect your spirits with the exercises of these wholesome and well-allowed pleasures. I need not runne into any glosse or commendations of their natures, since the vse and allowance thereof (being seldome or neuer accompanied without vertue) are Letters- Patents of such strength as no malice, or strictnesse of life can infringe or make of lesse value then an ample goodnesse. What euer they are, yours they now are, and with them my selfe euer to be disposed by you.

Your Worships euer at command.

T. S.



To the Reader.



His Collection (Gentle Reader) how
euer in former Impressions dismem-
bred and rob'd of his best lynaments
by an vnskilfull Register , or a more
ignorant workeman (both being farre
to seeke in the Arts , and in the Antiquitie of the
the Phrase) was notwithstanding in it's first birth the
childe of the most excellentest Father that euer begot,
in memory, any worke of this nature, and was for the
glory thereof the first booke that euer was Printed in
this Kingdome , as may appeare by the record of
Bookes then Printed at Saint *Albans*. Now for as
much as the defects were so grosse that *Trestram* him-
selfe would hardly haue knowne so neare a kinsman, I
haue for the worlds generall satisfaction reduct it so
truely to the naturall beautie of his owne Parents,
that not the seuerest, but with much content would
willingly imbrace it. And whereas the alterations, and
begettings of times haue brought forth many notable
and famous experiments, vnknowne or assayed by our
first Ancestors, I haue also gathered them together,
and

To the Reader.

and so made to their excellent grounds the rare distance of latter wits, that the most curious shall not neede to seeke further for any necessary knowledge in any of these seuerall recreations: for hee shall learne heereby both absolutely to doe and speake whatsoever becommes the person of such a professor: Therefore as it hath beene gathered with Care, inbrace it with Loue, and I will wish thee what I would haue heauen giue mee; The name of a good man,

A



A Ievvell for Gentie.

*Being an exact Dictionarie, or true
Method, to make any man vnderstand all
the Art, Secrets, and worthy knowledges
belonging to Hawking, Hunting, Fow-
ling, and Fishing, together with all the
true measures for the winding
of the Horne.*

First, to entreat of *Hawkes* from
their beginnings: First vnderstand
they be *Egges*, then after they are
disclosed, *Hawkes*, but *Coshawkes*
be commonly disclosed as soone as
Choughes, and in some places so-
ner, according to the temperature
of the Countrie, and timely breed-
ing. You are to vnderstand that *Hawkes*, doe ezie,
and not breede in *Woods*: and further, that *Hawkes* doe
draw, when they beare timbering to their nests, and not that
they build, or make their nests: and in time of their lone, they
call, and not kanke, & you must say that they tread, and when
they be disclosed and begin so to feather any thing of length,
by kinde they will draw out of their nests, and come to the
bokes, and come againe to their nests, and then they be cal-
led *Bowelles* or *Branchers*: and after *S. Margarets* day,
they flye from tree to tree: and then they are called *Bran-*
chers onely, then it is time so to take them: and seven daies
after

The Booke.

after S. Margarets day, is the best taking of Sparrow
hawkes. Yet there be some Faulconers which will take
them within leasse daies after they be disclosed, at which
time the white downe is not come from them, nor any
pen-feather (except vpon the wings) to be discerned, and
such Hawkes are called Yellies; they be most familiar and
louing to the man, & verry, and not fast by any means
to be lost, onely their excellencie is much troublesome.

How you shall behaue you in taking of Hawkes, and
with what Instruments, and how you shall
Male them.

HC that will take Hawkes, must haue Nets which
are called Strines, and those must be made of good small
thred, and it must be dyed eether greene or blew, that they
be not espied, and you must take with you needle and thred,
to make the Hawkes that are taken, and in this manner they
must be infixed: Take the needle & thred and put it through
the vpper eyelid, and so of the other, and make them fast un-
der the beake that she see not: when she is infixed, bring
her home, and cast her on the Berch, and let her stand
there a night and a day, and the next day take and cut the
thred away softly for breaking the eyelids; then gently
begin to reclaime her, and deale easily with her, til she will
sit vpon thy fist, for feare of hurting her wings, and the same
night after the seding, wake her all night & all the next day,
then she will be easie enough to be reclaimed and the first
meat that she eateth let it be hot, and giue her enough thereof.
Now there be Faulconers of latter and better knowledge
which will not seele their young Hawkes at all, but rather
spale them, which is lesse painefull and dangerous to the
Hawke, and it is in this manner: you shall take an hand-
kercher, and knitting the two corners together so straight
that the Hawke can but onely put forth her head, which
forcing her to do you shall prau the rest of the handkercher
ouer all her bodie, and close it so close about her, that by

of Hawking.

now meanes she can stirre her wings, which done, you may carry her home without any trouble, and there vnnayling her, cast her on the perch.

How your Hawke may be drawne to be reclaimed,
and the manner of her dyet.

BEfore you cast your Hawke vpon the Perch. you shall put vpon her a Ruster hood, which must be wide and easie, then by rubbing warme meat vpon her feete, and tickling her so as she may looke downeward, and sometimes by touching her beake with the meat, and then putting it to her feete againe, you shall make her learne to feede, which after she hath taken a bite or two she will doe willingly: then you shall begin to watch her, and not suffer her to take any rest till she be so gentle and patient that she will suffer you to take off her hoode, and put it on againe, and will feede bare face, without taking any offence or bating: then being hard penned, she may be drawne to be reclaimed: for while she is tender penned, she is not able to be reclaimed: and if she be a Goshawke or Tercell that is reclaimed, euer feed her with washt meat at the drawing, and at the reclaiming, but let it be hot, and in this manner wash it: Put the meat into the water, and strike it vp and downe in the water, and wring the water out of it, and feede her therewith, if she be a Blauncher: and if it be an Eyes, you must wash it clea-
ner then ye doe to the Blauncher, and with a linnen cloath wipe it and feede her: and euermore the third day when she is flying giue her casting, and if she be a Goshawke or Tercell, in this manner: Take new Blanket cloath, and cut fine mossels, & with a kniues point make a hole in euery mossell, and put in the pellets of cloath, and put them in a faire dish of water, then take the Hawke and giue her a mossell of hot meat, the quantitie of halfe her supper, then take that which lyeth in the water and feede her for all night.

The Booke

How you shall feed your Hawke, and to know her infirmities, and of the diuersities of them,

If your Hawke be a Sparhalowe, ener feed her with bristled meate, and looke that her casting be plunage, then looke it be cleane vnder the Perch, for the next day you shall finde her casting vnder the Perch, and thereby you shall know whether she be cleane or not: for some peeces will bee yellow, and some greene, and some clammy, and some cleare: and if it be yellow she ingendzeth the frounce, which is an euill that will rise in the mouth, or in the cheeke: and if it be greene she ingendzeth the Eye: the condition of this euill is this, it will arise in the head, and make the head swell, and the eye wil be heauy and darke, and if it be not holpen it wil fall downe into the legs, and make them rancide, and if it goe into the head againe, then the Hawke is lost: if it be clammy she ingendzeth an euill called the Cray, which is when she may not mutise or mite.

Marke well your Medicines heere following.

For the frounce in the mouth, take the small end of a silver spoone, and put it into the fire, till it be hot, then open the beake and burne the soze, & annoint it with the marroto of a Goose, that hath lpen long, and it will helpe her: if the frounce be great, then there is a guch in it, which you must cut with a Rasor, hold the Hawke and slit the place where the soze is, and you shall finde in it as it were the maw of a Pigeon, take a paire of sheeres and snip the soze, and make it as cleane as you can with a linnen cloth, and annoint the soze foure daies with Saline, and afterwards with Pampilion till it be whole: The frounce commeth when a man feedeth his Hawke with Porke or Horse-flesh foure daies together.

For default of hot meat the disease of the Eye commeth, and the best cure therefore is to let her fyze much vpon sinelwic and tough meat, as the rumps ofutton, Bese, or
such

of Hawking.

such like, and with the same to mingle ever a handfull of Parrotte, that as she teares the meate she may teare it also.

How the Cray commeth.

The Cray commeth of washt meate, which is washt with hot water, for lacke of hot meate, & it commeth of three: which is in the flesh that the Hawke is fed with, and though ye picke the flesh neuer so cleane, ye shall finde threads therein. And the best cure is with a little warme oyle of Roses to bath and cleanse her tuell or fundament, and then to giue her the scowping of Selladine rootes dipt in Oyle of Roses also.

When your Hawke shall bathe her.

Every third day let your Hawke bathe her during Summer, if it be faire weathe, & once in a weeke in Winter, if it be warme, and not else, and when you bath your Hawke ever giue her some hot meate untwashed, although she bee a Goshawke, and the best hot meate is Sparrowes or other small birds, and next them the Pigeon, Hoke, or Chicken.

How you shall make your Hawke flye with a good courage in the morning.

If you will haue her flye in the morning, feede her the night before with hot meate, and wash the same meate in wine, and wring out the water cleane, and that will make her haue a lustie courage to flie after the best manner.

How you shall guide your Hawke if she be full gorged, and that you would gladly haue a flight.

If your Hawke be full gorged, and that you would speedily haue her flye, take foure cornes of Wheat, and put them in a morsell of flesh, and giue it her to eate, and she will quickly cast all that is within her, and after that she hath cast, looke that you haue some hot meate to giue her.

The Booke

Yet vse this but selborne for feare it bying your Hawke to
such a weakenesse of stomache that she will not be able to
indue any meat at all.

Another medicine for the Rye.

Take D. the leaues and stampe them in a Morter, and
wing out the iuyce, & with a pen put it into the Hawke,
mares once or thwice, when the Hawke is small gozged, and
anone after let her lyre, and she shall be as whole as a fith.

Also, and you giue your Hawke freshly Butter, or Har-
row of Hogs that is in the boine of the leg of Porke, it will
make her cast water at the mares: but it will make her
haughtie and proud.

Another medicine for the Cray.

Take and chafe the fundament of your Hawke with your
hand and warme water a good while, and after that take
the powder of Saxifrage, or else the powder of Kew, and a
quantitie of Hay Butter, and temper them well together,
then put it in a little Bore and stop it close, and euery meale
when you feede your Hawke annoint her meate therewith,
and for the loue of the oymment she will cate her meat the
better. This experiment will keepe her from the Cray, and
many other sicknesses that oft ingender in Hawkes. Also
take the whole heart of a Pigge, and feede her therewith
two daies, and it will make her whole.

Also take Porke and put it into hot Milke, and feede your
Hawke therewith, and that will make your Hawke mute af-
ter the best manner: And Porke, with the Harrow of the
Leg of Porke will make her doe the like. Also vse her to
fresh Butter: it will doe the same. Also one or two meales
of a Pigs liuer hot will make her mute, but let her not haue
too great a gozge thereof, for it is a perillous meat. Also take
the white of an Egge, and beat it that it be as thin as wa-
ter: put the same in a vessell, and keepe the meat there,
in all the day before you giue it her, and at night feede her
therco

of Hawking.

therewith, and that which shall be for her dinner the next day, let it lie in steepe all night : but in any wise see that you haue fresh whites of Egges, and if her feeding be of Poake it is the better. This is proued.

The perfect rules or tearmes for Faukniers, belonging to Hawke.

The first is hold fast at all times, and especially when she bateth: it is called bating, for she bateth with her selfe most often causelesse. The second is, rebate your Hawke to your fist, and that is when your Hawke bateth, the least morning that you can make of your fist, she wil rebate againe on your fist. The third is, feede your Hawke, and not giue her meate. The fourth, she smiteth or siteth her beake, and not wipeth. The fift, your Hawke souketh, and not sleepeth. The sixt, she pruneth, and not perketh : and she pruneth not but when she beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture like Oyle at her tayle, and balwmeth her feete, and stroketh the feathers of her wings through her beake : it is called the Note, when she fetcheth such oyle. A Hawke would neuer be let of her pruning : for when she pruneth her selfe she is lustie and of god liking, and when she hath done she will rowse her selfe mightily : and sometime she countenanceth as she picketh her, and yet she pruneth her not, and then you must say she reformeth her feathers, and not picke her feathers. The seuenth, your Hawke collpeth, and not breaketh. The eight rouseth, and not shakeeth her. The ninth, she stretcheth, and not claweth nor scratcheth. The tenth, she mantellecth, and not stretcheth : when she putteth forth her legs from her, one after another, and her wings follow her legs, then she doth mantell her, and when she hath mantelled and bingeth both her wings together ouer her backe, you must say she wardleth her wings, and that is a tearme fit for it. The eleuenth, your Hawke mutteth, or muteth, and not spiteth. The twelfth, you cast your Hawke vpon the perch and not set her vpon the perch.

The Booke

For speciall tearmes belonging to Hawkes, when you shall haue any cause to commend them for diuers of their properties.

First, you must say she is a fayre Hawke, a huge Hawke, a long Hawke, a thort thicke Hawke : and not to say, a great Hawke : Also she hath a large beake, or a thort beake : and not call it a bill : and a huge head, or a small head, fayre seasoned. You must say your Hawke is full gorged, and not cropped : and your Hawke putteth ouer and endueth, and yet she doth both diuersly. You shall say she is a Hawke of an excellent piece, when her proportion is square and broad betwene the winions, you shall say she is of a fayre malpe, eyther sandie, blew, or white, which are the extreamest circles or tips of her feathers.

How your Hawke putteth ouer.

She putteth ouer when she remoueth her meat from her gorge into her bowels : and thus ye shall know : when she hath put it ouer, she trauerseth with her body, and specially with her necke, as a Crane doth, or other bird.

When you shall say she endueth and embowelleth.

She neuer endueth so long as her bowels be full at her feeding, but as sone as she is fed and resteth, she endueth by little and little : and if her gorge and her bowels in any thing stiffe, you shall say she is embowelled, and hath not fully endued : and as long as you may find any thing in her bowels, it is very dangerous to giue her any meat.

Marke well these tearmes.

Say your Hawke hath a long wing, a faire long taile with sire bars out, and standeth vpon the seventh. This Hawke is interpened, that is to say, where the feathers of the wings be betwene the body & thighes : this Hawke hath an huge leg, or a flat leg, or a round leg, or a faire entered leg.

of Hawking.

To know the mayle of an Hawke.

Hawkes haue white mayle, Canuas mayle, or red mayle, and some call red mayle, yron mayle: which mayle is some twotone. Canuas mayle is betwene white mayle and yron mayle, and yron mayle is very red.

Plumage and call your Hawke.

A Goshawke nor Tercel, in their soze age haue not their amayles named, but is called their plumage: and after that coate it is called their mayle: And if your Hawke flye for, or reward to any Hawke by countenance to flye therto, you shall say call your Hawke thereto, and not flye thereto.

Noumed or sealed.

And if your Hawke noume a fowle, & the fowle breake from her, she hath discomfited many feathers of the fowle, that is broken away: but in kindly speech you shall say, your Hawke hath noumed or sealed a fowle, & not taken it.

Wherefore a Hawke is called a Risler.

Oftentimes it happeneth with a Hawke, that for eagernesse when he should noume a fowle, he sealeth but the feathers, and therefore such Hawkes be called Rislers if they doe oft so.

The names of all the members of your Hawkes, with their conuenient rearmes.

First, Cleys behinde that streyneth the backe of the hand, ye shall call them Talons.

The Cleys withyn the foot, you shall call them her pounses.

But the Cleys that are vpon the middle stretchers, you shall call them the long sengles.

And the uttermost Cleys, you shall call them petty sengles, and the leg in generall is called the beame.

The

The Booke

The Key or closer.

The long scagles are called the Key of the foot, or the closer: for what thing looser a Hawke streineth, is upon the scagles, and the strength thereof fortifieth all the foot.

Seres of watery or waxie colours.

You shall vnderstand, that the skinne about the Hawkes legs and her feete, is called the Seres of her legs, and her feete whether they be watry or waxy colour are yellow, yett some be moze blewish or inclining to a sea-graine, which is the best of all, for it sheweth valour, and that the Hawke is bred in a hard, cold, and strong Erie.

The beame feathers.

A Hawke hath twelue feathers on her tayle, and one principal feather of the same in the midst, and in a manner all the rest are covered vnder the said feather, and that is called the beame feather of the tayle, & there is blacke bars ouerthwart the tayle, and those barres will tell you when she is full summed or full fermed: for when she is full barred she standeth vpon seauen, and then she is perfect ready to be reclaimed: as long as a Hawke standeth vnder the number of seauen barres, and she be in her soze age, you may say she is not full summed, for so long she is but tender penned, whether she be Brauncher or Eyes: And if she be a mewed Hawke and stand within seauen barres, you may say she is not full fermed, for she is not able to be reclaimed, because she is drawne too soone out of the mew, for she is not penned no harder then a soze Hawke: or you shall say her feathers are in bloud, which is a general warning or caueat that you may in no wise draw or reclaim your Hawke till she be hard penned.

Brayles or Brayle feathers.

A Hawke hath long final white feathers, hanging vnder her tayle from her bowels downward, and it is called

OF FLAWKING.

called the Wyple-feather: and commonly euery Goshawke, and euery Tercels wyples be sprinkled with blacke speckes like armines, but for all that, they be accounted neuer the better: But if a Sparrowhawke, be so armed vpon the wyples, or any Pusket, you shall say she is degouted to the uttermost wyple, and it betokeneth great hardnesse.

Breast feathers, Plumage, Barbe feathers,
Pendant feathers.

The feathers aboue the former part of a Hawke, be called breast feathers, and the feathers vnder the wings are Plumage: the feathers vnder the beake be called Barbe feathers: the feathers that be at the ioynt of the knee, that are hanging and sharpe at the ends, those be called the Pendant feathers.

Flages or flagge feathers.

The feathers at the wings next to the bodie, be the flages, or flagge feathers.

Beame feathers of the wing.

The long feather of the wing is called the Beame feather, and the feather that some call the pinion of other fowles, of an Hawke it is called a sercel: and if she be in mew, the same feather will be the last that she will cast, and till that be cast she is neuer mewed. I haue heard some say that she hath cast that first, but the other rule is more common: and when she hath cast her sercel in mew, then is it time to feed her with washt meat, & to begin to ensayne her.

Ensayne.

Ensayne of an Hawke is the greace, and if that be taken away with feeding of washt meate (as it is declared hereafter) she will gender a panell, which will be her vnter confusion, if she flye therewith and take cold thereupon: for indoe it is onely moderate and temperate exercise which best ensaymeth a Hawke, for that breaketh
C and

THE DOOKE

and dissoluetly the grease most naturally, which afterward you must force her to auoid by gentle scourings, and after taking of stones and casting, the one being an excellent colour, and the other a most perfect cleanser of the gorge and other unclean places where the glut remaineth.

Couerts, or couert feathers.

There be feathers vpon the Sercelles, and those be called couert-feathers, and so all the feathers be called that be next ouer the beame feathers, or the flagge feathers of the wings: the foremost out-bearing feathers of a Hawke are called the best feathers, the feathers vnder the wings are called plumage, those vnder the beake are called the barbe feathers, and those which are at the ioynt of the Hawkes knee, hanging downward, be called the pendant feathers.

Backe feathers.

The feathers vpon the backe, halfe be called backe feathers.

Beake, Clap, Nares, Sere.

The Beake of the Hawke is the vpper part that is crooked: the neither part is called the Clap of the Hawke: the holes in the Hawkes beake be called the Nares: the yelow betwene the beake and the eye is called the Sere.

Cryuets.

There be long small blacke feathers like haire about the Seres, and those be called Cryuets of the Hawke.

Sore age.

You shall vnderstand that the first yere of an Hawke, whether she be a Brancher or Cypesse, the first is called her soze age, and all that yere she is called a soze Hawke: and if she eskaps that yere, with good feeding she is like to endure long, and then she is called an Entermeiwer: the
third

of Hawking.

thirde piere she is a white Hawke, the fourth a white Hawke of the first coate, and so doubling till her end.

To reclayne a Hawke.

If you will reclayne your Hawke, you must deinde one Imeale into thre, untill that she will come to reclayne: and when she will come to reclayne, make her that she soze not, nor plume: for though she be well reclaimed, it may fall out that she will soze so high, that ye shall neuer see nor find her: And if your Hawke flye to the Partrich, loke that ye ensayne her before she flye, whether she be a Blauncher, Cresse, or mued Hawke.

When a Hawke is called an Eyelle.

A Hawke that is called an Eyelle, is for her eyen: for a Hawke that is brought vnder a Wizard or Buttocke, (as many are) haue watry eyen: for when they be disclosed and kept in forme till they be full summed, ye shall know that by her watry eyes, and also her loke will not be so quicke as a Blaunchers is: and so because the best knowledge is by the eye, they be called Eyelle: ye may know an Eyelle by the palencle of the Seres of her legs, or the scere ouer the becke: also by the taintes that be vpon her tayle and her wings: which taintes come for lacke of farding when they be Eyelles. This is an other opinion of Eyelles but that which is formerly declared is most vsuall, common and ofttest within our practise, for in these latter daies, of better knowledge, men will not so mispend the egs of good Hawkes as to suffer them to be disclosed by Wizards, or any vnwoorthy folwes.

What a Taynt is.

A Taynt is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tayle, like as it were eaten with wormes, and it begimeth first to breed at the bodie in the pen, and the same pen shall fret a sunder, and fall

The Booke

away through the same Taput, and then is the Hawke des-
paraged for all that yere.

Medicines to Ensayme your Hawke.

Take the roote of Rashe, and put it in cleane water, and
lay your flesh therein to temper a great while, and giue
it to your Hawke to eate : and if the eate thereof, breed not
but it will abate her greace, but in three daies she will not
greatly abate. Also take Pulmall and Garliche, and stampe
it well together, and wring out the iuyce in a dish and then
wet the flesh therein, and fede your Hawke therewith :
Ensayme your Hawke within foure daies, but looke every
day that you make new iuyce, and when you fede her, wet
your meat therein: Also take iuyce of Parsley mores, other-
wise called Hersey roots, and the same of Zloye, and wash
your flesh therein, and your Hawke shall be ensarmed kin-
ly, and no great abate to the Hawke. Some vse to lay their
flesh in water almost a day, and giue the same to the Hawke
at supper, and let that lie all night to giue her in the mor-
ning, and thus to fede them in the morn, or ere they be
drawne, about a moneth or fure weekes, and to ensayme
them ere they come on the fist, and as sone as they cast their
scersell, then is it time to fede them so.

How your Hawke ensaymeth.

You shall further vnderstand, that so long as your
Hawkes fete looke blacke and tough, she is ful of greace,
and erer as she ensaymeth, her fete will ware yellowe and
looke smooth.

How you shall behaue your selfe when your
Hawke is readie to flye.

When you haue ensarmed your Hawke and recla-
med her, and that she is readie to flye to the Par-
trich, you must take a Partrich in your bagge and go into the
field, and let your Spaniells finde a coue of Partriches, and
when

of Hawking.

When they bbe and begin to scatter, you must marke them and couple by your Spaniels : and when you haue so done, let him that hath the Partrich in the bagge take a paire of creance to the Partrich legges, and cast her by as hee as you can, & as soone as your Hawke seeth her she will flye thereto : and if your Partrich seale vpon her aboue, giue her a reward thereupon : this done, goe to the Partriches that you haue marked, doe as hereafter followeth : and if you haue a chastised Spaniell that is rebuked and is a retrieuer, vncouple him alone and go and single out one of the Partriches of the coule, and goe as nigh to the rising of him as you can, and if your Hawke haue a desire cast her to it : and if she take it, then your Hawke is made for that pere, and of the same Partrich that she slayeth you must thus reward her as followeth. There be other latter Falconiers which for the making of a young Hawke, will take a Partrich and seale it, then coming into the field, in a place which is both most likely for the haunt of Partriches, and also most conuenient for the making of your sight : take the Partrich and lay her downe close in some furrow, and couer her with a Hat, so as she cannot spring vp, then hauing a long line fastned to the Hat, let one stand a farte off from the Hat, and hold the line in his hand, all which when you see well prepared, then cast off your Hawke, and after she hath flowne about or two, seeing her head to be turned inward towards the game, you shall cause him that hath the string to plucke away the Hat, vpon which discouerie the Partrich will spring, and the Hawke will scope and pursue it, which as soone as she hath taken, you shall very well reward her vpon it, as with the head, necke, intralles, and at the least one of the legges, onely you must remember, that before you giue your Hawke this traine, you must make her very willing to sote any hand Partrich whatsoever.

THE BOOKE

How you shall reward your Hawke.

Take the Partrich, and cut the head and necke from the body, and cutt the skinn from the necke, and giue it her to eate, and couer the body of the Fowle with a hat, and lay the sayd head and the necke thereupon, and if she will forsake the Fowle that she plunneth on and come to the reward, then secretly take away the Partrich, and reward your Hawke with the bzaine and the necke, but beware that she eateno bones, for it will make her vnlustie for to flye: and thus must you serue her of as many as she dyeth at, but let her reward be the lesse, or else she will be quickly full gorged, and then she will not flye a good while.

How your Hawke shall reioyce her selfe.

When your Hawke hath slaine a Fowle, and that you haue rewarded her as befoze, let her flye no moze till she hath reioyced her: that is to say, till she hath felwed, feakt, or listet her beake, or else rouzed her: and when she hath done any of all these, goe and retriue moze, and she will nounce plentie.

When your Hawke hath nounced a Fowle, what you shall doe that you rebuke not the Hawke.

Learne this thing when she doth nounce a Fowle, stand a good way from her, and take away your Spaniels for rebuking of her, for diuers Hawkes can not abide the Spaniels, and when your Hawke plunneth, come softly towards her nerer and nerer, and if she leaue plunning & looke vpon you: stand still and chearle her and wistell her, vntill she plume againe, and serue her thus vntill you be nigh her, then softly fall on your knees, and pryncle while she plunneth, set your hand, and be sure of the Jesse, and then ye may guide all things as you will, and if you doe the contrarie, she will for feare carrie away the game, or let it goe quicke, which is losse both to you and to your Hawke also. Besides, rash comming

of Hawking.

comming in to a Hawke, maketh her take dislike at a mans face and countenance, and that toy once conceived, she will neuer after indure to looke vpon him at libertie, as we dayly see by experience of many good Hawkes at this day, from whom the best Falwiners cannot take away that infirmitie: therefore the safest way of prevention, is to do nothing about her rashly, but with great temperance and a countenance chearfull, and amiable.

A Medicine for an Hawke that is lowlie.

The quicksilver, and put it into a Basen of Masse, and put into it Salentine and Ashes, and mingle it well together till the quicksilver be dead, & put thereto fat of bones, and annoynt the Hawke therewith, and it will kill the Lice: also powder of Oyement blowne vpon the Hawke with a quill will kill the Lice.

The opinion of Ostregiors.

After the opinion of many Ostregiors, if you feede your Hawke continually with Hozke, with Iapes or Pyes, or carrie her much in raynie weather, she will be lowlie.

Ostregers, Speruiters, Faulkners.

Because I spake of Ostregers, you shall vnderstand that they be called Ostregers that kepe Goshawkes or Terrils of Goshawkes, and those that kepe Sparrows, halwies and Muskets, be called Speruiters, and keepers of all other Hawkes be called Faulkners.

You shall call the long Line wherewith you call your Hawke, your Creance, whatsoever it be.

A medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

Put the flesh that you feede your Hawke withall in faire water, and feede her therewith thre daies, and it will kepe her in flesh.

A

The Booke

A medicine for an Hawke that hath lost her courage.

You may know when your Hawke hath lost her courage, for when you cast her to the fowle: she flyeth awayward, as though she knew not the fowle, or else she will flye a little after her, and then giue her vp: and this is a very good remedie for such a Hawke. Take Oyle of Spaine, and temper it with cleare Wine and the yolke of an Egge, and put into it some Beefe, and giue her thereof five morsels, and then set her in the Sunne, and at night feede her with an old hot Culuer, and if you feede her thus thre times: your Hawke was neuer so lusty and toily before, as she will be after, and come to her courage againe.

A Medicine that an Hawke shall not lye in
Mew for valustineile.

Take Fearnle roots that grow within an Oke, and Oke Apples, and make iuyce of them, and wet her flesh therein that she eateth, and feede her thre or foure times, and it will make her leaue that.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Tanie.

A Hawke that hath the Tanie, a man may some know if he take heede: for this is her manner, she will pant more for one baiting then some will doe for thre or foure, and if she should flye a little while, she would almost lose her breath: whether she be fat or leane, and she will be alwaies heauie, and this is the remedie. Take a quantitie of the rednesse of Wasell, and a littis of the powder of Rosin, of Pepper, and somewhat of Ginger, and make thereof with fresh greace thre pellets, and hold your Hawke to the fire, and when she feelth the heate, make her swallow the thre pellets by force, and knit her beake fast that she cast it not out againe, and this doe thre times, and she shall be safe.

Also take Allsander, and the Roots of Primroses, and the
roote

of Hawking.

roote Crongnaulles, and seth them in Butter, and giue her thre morsels euery day, untill she be whole, and loke that she be empty when ye giue the medicine.

How you shall take your Hawke from the Erye.

Vho so taketh his Hawke from the Erye, it be-
houeth him to be wise in handling her easily, and
to keepe her from cold, and from hurting of her bones, for
they be tender, and she must haue great rest, and they must
haue as cleane ayre as can be, and alwaies giue her cleane
and hot meate, and giue her a little and often, and chaunge
her meate often, and cut her meate into small morsels,
for they should not tyre on bones: and then when she be-
ginneth to pen, and plumeth, and pruneth, and picketh her
selfe, put her into a close warme place where no Vermin
may come in to her, and let the place be close from winde
and rayne, and then she will some her selfe: and euermore
giue her good hot meates, for it is better for a man to
feede his Hawke while she is tender with good meate, and
to make her good with some cost, then to feede her with e-
uill meates to make her vnthriftie with little cost: and
loke when she beginneth to some, then giue her bathing.

A Medicine for wormes in a Hawke, which sick-
nesse is called the Fylanders.

Beware of this sicknesse: the remedie for it is this.
Take an herbe that is called Peppe, and put it into
the gut of a Capon, or of an Hen, and knit it with a
thread, and let her receiue it whole, and she will be whole
and safe.

Thus you shall know when your Hawke hath wormes
in her belly: loke when she hath cast, and then ye shall
Ande one or two about her casting place, if she hath within
her any.

The Booke

A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth wormes at her fundament, and what wormes they be.

TAke the lymayle of yron, and mingle it with the flesh of Porke, and giue it two daies to the Hawke to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath a sicknesse called the Aggersteyne.

VWen you see your Hawke hurt her feete with her beake, and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the Aggersteyne: For this disease, take the dung of a Dowe, and the dung of a Sheepe, and Strong Vineger, and mingle them softly in a brazen bason, and mingle them well together to serue for thre daies after, and giue her flesh of a Culuer with Honey, and with powder of Pepper, and set her in a darke place nine dayes, and when you see new feathers on her tayle, wash her with Cerols nine daies, and she will be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Crampe in her wings, and how it commeth.

TAke a white Loafe of bread, somewhat colder then it comes out of the Oven, and hold the Hawke softly for hurting, and cut the Loafe almost through, and display her wingeasily, and hold it betwene the two parts of the Loafe, and let it be held so the space of halfe an houre, and it will helpe her.

The Crampe commeth to an Hawke by taking cold in her pouth: therefore it is good for an Hawke to keepe her warme, whether she be young or old.

Let not your Hawke be put into mewe to fat, but in this manner as followeth, if ye loue her.

Keepe her well, and put her not late in mew: for who so for couetousnes of flying, loseth the time of his Hawkes mewling, and with-holdeth her too long from it, he may after
put

of Hawking.

put her in mew at aduerture, for then a part of her mewing time is past. Who so putteth his Hawke in mew in the beginning of Lent, if she be kept as she ought to be, she should be mewed in the beginning of August, which is the best time of all other.

How you shall dispose and ordaine your mew.

Set and dispose your mew in this manner, so that no Weasel nor Polecat, nor no other Vermine annoy it, nor that it be windie or cold, nor that it be ouer hot, let one part of it stand towards the Sunne, so that the most part of the day the Sunne may come to it. Also you must take that she be not troubled with noys or the singing of men, & that no man come to her but onely he that feedeth her: you must let her haue a feeding stocke in her mew, and a long string to binde her meate, or else she will carry her meate about the house and beray it with dust, and peraduenture she will hide it till it stinke and then feede on it: which if she should do, it would be her death. And therefore when it is bound to the feeding stocke, then she will neyther at feeding, neyther at tyding, nor at lighting downe, nor at rising hurt her selfe: and when she hath fed, take away that she leaue, and loke that she haue fresh at euery meale: for of stale and euill meates she will ingender many diseases, and loke that you neuer go to the mew but when you carry her meate or water to bath her. Suffer no rayne to wet her at any time if you may: and as for her bathing, that will nothing hinder her mewing. This mew would notwithstanding the warmth and closensse, haue a conuenient place from some window built aboue a yard outward, and at least a yerd and a halfe square, which would be onely lathed of an indifferent widensse without any lome, so as the ayre might frely come in therat, for this must be the place where your Hawke in the heate of Summer may weather her selfe, which is as comfotable as any meate whatsoever: Besides your mew must neuer be without stors of Hawkes Stones of all sises, of sand, grauell

the Booke

and greene tuffes, for it is both wholesome and naturall for a Hawke to lide vpon the greene grasse, yet they must be often changed, and so must the water in which she batheth, the tubbe being large and not aboue five inches in depth at the most.

The manner how a man shall put his Hawke into the Mew: and is proued.

One thing you must beware of, that she haue no sicke- nesse before you put her in Mew: for as I haue proued, a sicke Hawke shall neuer mew well, but though she mew she shall not endure: but when she is great and fat, for at the bating of her estate, she will no longer endure. Sometime without any medicine many men deuise how they may mew their Hawkes: for some put them in at high estate, & some when they be very low, and some when they are empty and leane: but it makes no matter for that, if she be sound: neuer thelesse, you shall heare mine aduise as I haue seene & proued.

Whosoener putteth a Goshaloke, a Terrell, Sparrowhawk or any other Hawke into Mew, so high that she may be no higher, she will hold her long ere she leese and leaue any feathers: and who so putteth her into mew, leane, it will be long ere she remount: and who so putteth her into mew too leane and hungry, if she haue meate at her will, she will eate too much, because of hunger, and she is likely to kill her selfe therewith, as hath bene often seene: but who so will haue his Hawke indure and mew kindly, my counsel is that she be neither too high nor too low, nor in distresse of hunger, but as she should best lye: but take hede the first day of too much eating, till the time that she be stanche, and after you may giue her such meate as I shall describe you hereafter.

In what manner you shall feede your
Hawke in your mew.

Iooke what meate she hath bene most vsed to be fed with, and lade her therewith eight dayes together, and
giue

of Hawking.

glue her Birds enough moynning and euening, and let her plume vpon them well, and take casting of the plumage, and that will cleanse her well, and cause her to haue good appetite, and it will cleanse her bowelles well, and when she is well cleansed, you may giue her what meate you will, so it be cleane and fresh. But the best meate to make her meue soonest without any medicine, is the flesh of a Kid, of a young Swanne, and of a young Chicken, and of a young Goose: for such meate is hot of it selfe: a Kat also is excellent.

Also take peeces of great fresh Eeles, and especially that next the nauell, and wet it in hot blood of Gutton, it is good to make her to meue, but especially it will make her white after her soze age. These said fleshes be good to meue a Hawke, and to keepe her in state, but looke that she haue plentie euery day, that she rather leaue then lacke, and euery thirde day let her bathe if she will: and when she is waxed nere sound, then let her eate Venues and fat Porke: and of a Hound is passing good. For to speake the truth, and as long experience teacheth vs, there is no meate generally so good for a Hawke that is in any good and perfect state of body, as dogges flesh is, so it be giuen warme or not too stale.

To make a Hawke meue quickly, without any hurting of her.

The experiment is thus approued. Take an Adder that is red of nature, and also there be Snakes of the same kinde, and they be very bitter, take two or three of them, and smite off their heads and their tayles: then take a new earthen Pot that was neuer vled, and cut them in small peeces, and put them into the Pot to seeth, and let them seeth at leisure, and let the Pot be couered close that no ayre come out of it, no: no breth, and let them seeth so long that the peeces turne to grease, and put it into a cleane vessell, and as oft as you feede your Hawke, annoynt her meat therewith, and let her eate as much as she will, and that will meue her at your will.

The Booke

Also if you take Wheate and Barly and boyle it in the broth that the Adders were sodden in, and when you see it begin to breake, take it out, and feede Hennes and Chickens therewith, and with those hennes or chickens feede your Hawke. This medicine is well approued amongst all our late Faulkniers.

Who so would haue his Hawke mew, and
that her feathers shoud not fall,

Take powder of Canel, and the iuyce of Francke-
cocke, and the iuyce of Paranie, & take three or four mor-
sels of meat, and wet them therein, and make your Hawke
swallowe them, and serue her so many times.

Also take the skinne of a Snake and of an Adder, and
cut them into small peeces, and temper it with hot blood, and
make your Hawke to eat thereof, and she shall not mew.

For the Gowte in the throte.

VVhen you see your Hawke blow many times, and
that it commeth of no bating, you may be sure
she hath the Gowt in her throte: and for that disease, take
the blood of an Peacocke, Incense, Myrabolana, & clove Gil-
ly flowers and Canel, and Ginger: and take of all these
euery euening, and mingle them with Peacocks blood, and
seeth it till they be thicke, and thereof make morsells, and
giue the Hawke at morning and none.

For the Gowte in the head and in the reynes.

VVhen you see your Hawke may not endue her
meate, nor remoue her estate, she hath the Gowts
in the head and in the reynes. Take Gomie, (among the
Apothecaries you may haue it,) and the skinne of an Hare,
and giue it to your Hawke to eat nine times with the
flesh of a Cat, and if she hold the meate she shall be safe.

OF HAWKING.

A medicine for the Crampe in the thigh, in the legge, or in the foote or an Hawke.

VVhen you see your Hawke lay one foot upon an other, then she is taken with the Crampe, then draw her blood, both upon the foote that lyeth on the other foote, and upon the legge, and it will helpe her.

For the Cough, or the Pose.

Take powder of Bayes, and put it on the flesh of a Done, and giue it oft to your Hawke, and it will helpe her.

A medicine for the sicknesse within the body of any Hawke, if it shew not outwards, how she shall be holpen and in what manner.

A man may know by the countenance of an Hawke partly her infirmities: but it is strange to know many diseases, when he knoweth not wherof nor how it cometh: for this disease seide your Hawke well of an Hen, and then make her fast two dayes after, that she may emptye her body: the third day take Honey and seeth it, and fill her full, and binde her beake that she cast it not out againe, and then set her out of the Sunne, and when it draweth towards night seide her of a hote Fowle: and if this will not helpe her, neuer looke for other medicine.

For the passion that Goshawkes haue fasting.

Take the roote of small Rushes, and make iuyce of them, and wet her meate therein, and make her eate thereof.

A medicine for the Falera.

VVhen you see your Hawkes Talents ware white, then it is a signe she hath the Falera, the cure is: take a blacke Snake and cut away the head and taile, then take the middle and fitt it in an earthen Pot, then take the Grease and saue it, and annoynt the flesh either of
Piglon

THE DOOKE

Pigeon or Hen therewith, and let the Hawke sate thereon eight dayes together : and at the end of eight dayes, fede her with warme Birds.

For the Podagree.

When your Hawkes sate are swelled, then we say she hath the Podagree : the cure wherof is, take fresh May Butter, and as much of Oyle Oliue, and of Allome, and chafe them well together at the fire, and make thereof an oymntment, and annoynt her sate fourc dayes together, and let her in the Summe, and giue her the flesh of a Cat, and if you see it auaille not, seeth the cutting of a Tume and wrap in it about the swelling, and let her sit vpon a cold stone, and annoynt her with Butter till she be whole.

For Hawkes that be wounded.

Take away the feathers about the wound, and take the white of an Egge, and Oyle of Oliue, and mingle them together, and annoynt the wound, and keepe it with white wine, vntill the time that you see dead flesh, and then put in to the wound Escampe, vntill the time that the dead flesh be washed : after take Incense, and take as much of the one as of the other, and mingle them together and when you will annoynt the soze, heat your oymntment, and annoynt it with a pen, till the time the skinne growe againe : and if you see dead flesh about it, and that you would haue it away, wash it with Vineger, and then annoynt it with this oymntment as foresaid, and she shall be whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Arteticke.

When you perceiue that your Hawke is sat about the heart, you may trust to it she hath the Arteticke, therefore let her blood in the originall vaine, and after that, giue her a Frogge to eate, and she will be whole.

of Hawking.

A Medicine for an Hawke that is troubled
in the bowels.

When your Hawke is troubled in her bowels, you shall know it by her eyes, for her eyes will be darke, and she will looke drowisly, and her muttling will befile her fundament, then take the Hawkes meate, and anoynt it with the powder of Camomile or Fenne, and glue it her to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Gout.

Feede your Hawke once or twice with an Iechin, and it shall helpe her.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath Mytes.

Take the iuyce of Cloymewood, and put it where they be, and they will die.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Stone.

Anoynt her Fundament with Oyle, and put in the powder of Allome with a hollow straw into her fundament: Also take an herbe called Caltis Larder, and anoynt her mouth therewith, and she will be whole. Also if you take small Flamis roots, and Polepodie of the Dake, and the Perues of Spinage, and grinde them well, and seeth it in Butter, and strayne it through a cloath, then make thre Bellets as bigge as a Bassell put, and put them in your Hawkes mouth in the morning, and looke that she be emptie, and then let her fast till evening, then feede her by little and little till she be sound.

A Medicine for Vermin.

Take the iuyce of the roote Fennell, and put it where the Vermin be, and they will die, or if you bathe her in a decoction thereof, it is the surer way.

The Booke

A Medicine for the Rewme that Hawkes haue.

When you see your Hawke close her eyes, and shake her head, giue her Lard of a Goat the first day, and the second day giue her Spaticke, with the flesh of a Chicken, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Hawkes that be drie and desire to drinke, to keepe them moyst.

Take the iuyce of Horehound, and wet the Hawkes meate therein, and feede her therewith, once or twice, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for diseases in the Entrayles.

A Hawke whose intrayles are payned is moze then ordinarily sicke, for if she hold not her meate but cast it, it is a token of a soule glut or surfeit of feathers taken in her forage, and appeares when she comes to much labour: the signes are, she will haue much desire to rest, and will sleepe when she putteth ouer her meate, and the flesh which she hath in her gorze, if she cast it, looke as it were sodden: she will many times assay to put ouer her meate but cannot, wherefore if she cast it she may be holpen, if not, she dieth: The cure therefore is to take the yolkes of Egges rawe, when they be well beaten together, put to it Spanish Salt, and as much Honey, and wet therein the Hawkes meate, and feede her therewith thre dayes together: and if she make dauntie in eating of it, then make her assuage to swallow thre or foure moyses a day, and presently she shall be whole. Yet I will tell you another thing: Take Honey at the chaunge of the Hone, and a sharpe Rettle, and make thereof small powder, and when it is well ground, take the breast bone of an Hen, and another of a Coluer, and make it small with a knife, and woe away the skin, and put powder thereon, and all hot with the powder, feede her thre daies and she will be whole.

For

of Hawking.

For sicknesse of swelling.

If a fellow be swolne in such sort that a man may heale it, then thus a man may helpe her and lengthen her life, but the Hawke will be very eager & gricuous of sicknesse: therefore you must take the rotes of Comfreye and of Sugar as much, then seeth it in fresh grease, with the thirde part of Honey, and then draw it throught a faire cloath, and then oft giue it to the Hawke, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Blaynes in Hawkes mouthes,
called Frounce.

The Frounce is a fearefull disease, and draweth her to death, and with-holdeth her strength, and it commeth of cold: for cold doth a Hawke much harme. To cure her, take Fennell, Mariall and Herfes alike much, and seeth them, and straine them throught a cloath, and sountuncs with her head therewith, and put some on the rose of her mouth, & she shalbe safe, otherwise for the most surest way to cure any Frounce in generall, for indeed they be no other then common Cankers in the mouth, ingendred by extream heats and soule scolding: you shal take Allome & bray it into a very fine powder: then mire it with the strongest wine-Vineger, and make it as thicke as Puddel, then with a fine Cambricke rag dyp therein, rubbe the soze till it blode, and so continue till the Canker be kild, and that the flesh lookered and cleare, then heale it with a little life-Honey.

A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

Sooth Rapsons in water and wet her flesh therein when it boyleth.

A Medicine for the Agrum.

When you see your Hawke haue blobed chokes, then she hath this disease called Agrum: therefore take a Peble of Silver, and heate it in the fire, and burne the Barres throughtout, then annoynt it with oyle Olive.

The Booke

A Medicine to make a Hawke fat.

Take a quantitie of Bozke and Honeie, and Butter a like much, and clarified grease, take away the Skinne, sceth them together, and annoynt the flesh therewith, and the will encrease exceedingly.

For botches that grow in a Hawkes iaw.

Cut the botches with a knife, and let out the matter, and cleanse it with a siluer Sponge, or else fill the hole with the powder of Arne Melit, burned into powder, & upon the powder doe a little cloath bespred with hot ware, and so it will away.

A Medicine for an Hawke that will not come to reclayne.

Take fresh Butter, and put into it Sugar, and put it in a cleane cloath, and reclayne her to that, and keepe it in a bore, and put it into your bagge.

A Medicine for Hawkes that be refrayned.

When you see your Hawke to faile, and to cast water thorow her Nostrile, then double she is refrayned: for this disease takie the graines of Schaffel, graie, and of Pepper, and grinde it well and temper it with strong Clineger, and put it to the roose of her mouth, and giue her Kell to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Hawkes that haue paynes in their Croppes.

Take faire Poppanum, and powder of Willow, and mingle them together and giue it her to eate, and if the hold it past the second day after, she shall be whole.

of Hawking.

A Medicine for the Stone in the fundament.

Vhen your Hawke cannot mite, then she hath this disease called the Stone: and for this sicknesse you shall take the heart of a Swine, and the grease of a Swine, and cut it with the flesh of the heart, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for the drie Frounce.

For this sicknesse, take the roote of Polypode that groweth upon Stones, and seeth it a great while, then take it from the fire, and let it stand till it be luke-warme, then wash your Hawkes flesh therein three times when you feed her, and it will helpe her.

A Medicine for wormes called Anguellis.

Take the purre of a Lambe that was eyed before his time, and make thereof three morsels, and put it into the gut of a Culuer, and feede her therewith, & looke that the Hawke be emptie when you giue her the Medicine, or else take the tyme of Dragons and fill the gut of a Pigeon, and then cut it as the Hawke may swallowe it, and knit his beake for casting it by againe, and giue her the doulets of a Bucke as hot as they be cut out, and make powder of the pissell, and cast it vpon the flesh, and she shall be whole.

Proper tearmes vsed in keeping of Hawkes.

A Hawke tyeth vpon Kumps, she feedeth vpon all manner of flesh, she gorgeth when she filleth her gorge with meate, she beaketh when she wipeth her beake, she ronseth when she shaketh all her feathers, and her body together, she enducth when her meate in her bowels falls to digestion, she muteth when she auoids her ordure, she percheth when she standeth on any Bough or Perch, shee fopketh when shee sleepest, she puts ouer when she auoids her meat out of her gorge into her pannell,

The Booke

she plumeth when she fetcheth Wyde with her brake out of her taile, and amoynts her feathers. She plumeth when she pulleth off the feathers of any fowle, or any thing, and casteth it from her : she warbleth when she draweth her winges ouer the midd of her backe, and softly shaketh them, and letteth them fall againe : she mantelleth when she stretcheth out one wing alone, and afterward the other wing, and most commonly she doth that before she warbleth her.

The names of Sparhawkes, as *Ostregers* and *Speruiters* haue determined.

There is a question asked whether a man shall call a Spere or a Sparhawke, or an Asper Hawke, and *Ostregers* and *Speruiters* say, she may be called all thre names : for these reasons, she may be called a Sparrehawke, for of all Hawkes that are, she is most spere, that is to say, most tender to keepe : For the least mistaking and enill tending of her, killeth her, and she may be called an Asper Hawke of sharpnes of her courage, and of her looking quicke, and also of her flying. For she is most aspere and sharp in all things that belong vnto her. Of all Hawkes she may be called a Sparrehawke, for two reasons : one is, she spareth Goshawkes & Tercels vntill the time they be reclaimed to flye, and till they be fully melued and cleane ensayned, for all the while they be vnable, the Sparrehawke occupieth that season, & lieth the Wartrich wall, from Saint Margarets day vntill it be Lammas, and she will slep young Feasants, Huchokes in the beggining of the yere : and I haue seene them slay the Teale, the black bird, the Woodcocke and the Thrush, although the Woodcocke be comferte to kill : and therefore when you come to a Croue of Trees, or Thicket of Bushes, cast your Sparhawke into the tree and beate the bushes, and at the rising of the fowle she will be sure to haue her. Further, if that there were a ship fraught full of Hawkes, if there were but one Sparhawke amongst them, there should be

of Hawking.

be no Custome paid for any of them, and therefore she is in
diners respects, a Sparhawke.

How a Hawke flyeth.

A Sparhawke flyeth to the riner diners waies, and she
flyeth the fowle diuersly, that is to say, to the belw, or
to the beake, or the toll: and a.l is but one, as ye shall
vnderstand hercafter. She flyeth also to the querre, to the
creepe, and no more waies but those three, and she nimneth
fowle at the ferre Jute, or at the Jutte ferre.

Now ye shall know the meaning of thise tearmes,
Randon, Creepe, Emewed.

Your Colhawke or Terrell that shall flye to the belw,
to the toll, or to the beake: in this manner she must be
taught. You must finde a fowle in the Riuier, or in the
Pit, and set your Hawke a good space from you vpon a
Holehill, or vpon the ground, and creepe softly to the fowle,
and when you come nere where the fowle lieth, looke backe
ward to the Hawke, and with your hand becke your Hawke
to come to you, and when she is on wing, and cometh
low by the ground, and is almost at you, then smite your
Hawke pole and crie hue, hue, hue, and make the fowle
rise, and then the Hawke will nime her.

And now, if your Hawke nime the fowle on the ferre
side of the riner, or the pit, from you, then she slais the
fowle at the ferre Jute, and if she lay it vpon that side
ye be on, as it may hap diners times, then you shall say she
hath slaine the fowle at the Jutte ferre. If your Hawke
lay the fowle aloft, ye shall say she toke it at the mount,
or at the soure.

And if the fowle rise not but flye along after the Riuier,
and the Hawke nime her, then ye shall say she slew it at ran-
don. And if your Hawke flyeth at or to the Creepe, when
you haue your Hawke on your fist, and that you creepe soft-
ly to the Riuier or to the Pit, and slealeth to the hynke
therof,

The Booke

thereof, and then cry hue, and then by that meane name the Fowle, then is the layne at the Crepe, at the ferre Tutte, or Tutte ferre : and if it happen, as it doth often, that the Fowle for feare of your Hawke will rise and fall into the water againe, or ere the Hawke see her, and so lye still and dare not arise, then you shall say your Hawke hath entred the Fowle into the Riuer, and there be moze Fowles in the Riuer then your Hawke pinneth, and they dare not arise for feare of your Hawke.

A Theffe.

You shall vnderstand that your Colshawe must not flye to the Riuer with belles in no wise : and therefore a Colshawe is called a Theffe.

Querre.

Your Hawke flyeth to the Querre, when there be in the fowle time, fardes of Gallards in the field, and when she espies them and cometh couert her selfe, and lye quietly to the hedges or low by the ground, and name one of them as they rise, then you may say that the Fowle was tame at the Querre. But the generall vse in these dayes of the word Querre, is when you first enter your Hawke : the first Fowle she layeth, is tame at the Querre : and the Hawke that so layeth, is saide to be Querried, as much as to say, the first taking out, or finding of the Fowle.

Markethis tearme, Draw.

Some misuse this tearme Draw, and say that their Hawke will draw to the Riuer : and that tearme draw, is properly assigned to that Hawke that will lay a Hoke, or a Crow, or a Raven vpon the land sitting : and then it may be said that such an Hawke doth draw well to a Hoke.

Of Hawking.

If you will make your Hawke to the Querre, you
must vse her in this manner.

Take a tame Mallard and set him in a plaine field, and let him goe where he will, then set your Hawke vpon your fist, and go to that plaine, and hold vp your hand a pretie way off from the Mallard, and looke if your Hawke can espie it by her owne courage: and if she haue found the Fowle and desire to flye to it, let her kill it, and plume well vpon it, and serue her so thre or foure times, and then she is made to the Querre.

I haue knowne Gentlemen that when they haue sene any tame Ducks, that if their Hawkes haue desired to flye at them, they haue let them flye, to the encouraging of them another time, and so haue wone them to the Querre.

A pretie deuice to take a Hawke that is broken out of Mew, and all manner of other Fowles that sit in trees, or that hath taken vp their perch all night in any place.

You must in the night doe it. Climbe vp softly, with a Skorre or a Lanterne, and you must haue but one light in your hand, and let the light be towarde the Hawke or Fowle, that she see not your face, and you may take her by the legs or any other place of her as you list. This is approued: for I haue knowne diners that haue taken many Fowles after this same manner.

Of the Bels of the Hawkes.

Looke that the Bels that your Hawke shall weare that they be not too heauie, nor that they be aboue her power to beare, and that they be not one heavier then another, but that they be both of a waight: also looke that they haue agood sound and shrill, and not both of one sound, but that one be of a seuer tune aboue the other, and that they be whole and broken, especially in the sounding place: for if they be any whit broken, they will sound fully.

Of Sparhawkes belles there is diners choise, and little charge

THE BOOKE

charge of them, for there is plenty of them: and for Col-
hawkes, the bels of Spilaine were counted the best, and
they are very good: for commonly they are sounded with
Silver, and therefore they are sold thereafter. There are
now bels of Dutchland bels, made in a towne called Dor-
drecht, and they are excellent good bels, for they are well
sorted, and well sounded, very good in ringing, of Spilaine,
and passing well lasting.

How to reforme Hawkes that will carry away
their Pray.

Divers Hawkes, partly by being scared by the indis-
crete rashnesse of unskilfull Faulconers, and partly by
being accustomed to pray upon small birds, will when they
haue slaine any thing, carry it away vnto trees or other
places, where gorging themselves they will neglect their
due obedience to their feeder, which to prevent you shall
not at any time let your Hawke fade upon quick Birds,
wile the creance be fired thereunto. so that when the
would carry she must lose her pray, this will chace her, and
make her forbear: Besides you shall not at any time cast
her forth any fode, Pigeon, or other, but you shall first tie
it fast to a heauy lure, such as she cannot raise from the
ground, and if notwithstanding she be still apt to that euill,
you shall then make a big round button of leather, and fire
it vnder the ball of her foote, in such sort that she cannot by
any means trusse any thing, and thus you may at your
pleasure sit her without any feare of carrying.

Here endeth the Booke of Hawking, and hereafter
insueth the names of all manner of Hawkes,
and to whom they belong.

These Hawkes belong to an Emperour, and these be
their names: an Eagle, a Bantere, a Melion: the simplest
of these three will slay a Calfe, a Fatoure, a Roe, a Wild, a
Crane, a Bustard, a Stozke, a Swanne, or a Fore on the
plaine

of Hawking.

plaine ground : and these are not in lure, nor reclaimed, because they be so ponderous to the Perch portatif : and these three by their nature belongs to an Emperour.

These Hawkes belong to a King.

A Gersaulcon, a Terrell of a Gersaulcon, are due to a King.

For a Prince.

There is a Faulcon gentle, and a Terrel gentle, and these be for a Prince.

For a Duke.

There is a Faulcon of the Roche, and that is for a Duke.

For an Earle.

There is a Faulcon Perigrine, and that is for an Earle.

For a Baron.

There is a Basterd, and that is for a Baron.

Hawkes for a Knight.

There is a Sacre and a Sacret, and those be for a Knight.

Hawkes for a Squier.

There is a Laner, and a Laneret, & those be for a Squier.

For a Lady.

There is a Perlion, and that Hawke is for a Ladie.

An Hawke for a young man.

There is a Hobbie, and that is for a young man.

And these be Hawkes of the Tower, and be both illured, and be called and reclaimed.

FINIS.

The Booke



The Booke of Hunting: where-

*vnto is added the measures of Blowing,
very pleasant to be read, for all those that
haue delight in the Art of Venerie.*



So in the Booke of Haloking is discoursed
and noted the proper tearmes belonging
to that Gentleman like exercise: So in
like manner is shewed in this Treatise of
Hunting, for all sorts of beastes of Ve-
nerie, and also is shewed all comenient
tearmes, as well of Hounds as of Beasts, or any other that
appertaine to the Art of Venerie.

Of Beastes of Venerie there be foure sorts.

The Hart, the Boe, the Wolfe, and the Hare.

Beastes of Chase there be fve Kindes.

The Bucke, the Roe, the Partridge, the Fore and the
Doe: and these are the fve beastes of Chase, and if you
chance to finde any other, you shall call them Rascall.

Of the Age of an Hart.

The first yere he is a Calf, the second yere a Broket,
the third yere a Spayd, the fourth yere a Stagge, and
the fift yere a great Stagge, and at the sixt yere he is an
Hart.

To know the head of an Hart.

You shall call the head of a Hart, Anteler, Mall, and
Surcull, and when you may know him by the top, you
shall

of Hunting.

shall call him forked a Hart of tenne, and when he beareth thre in the top, you shall call him a Hart of twelue, and when he beareth foure you shall call him summed, a Hart of sixtene, and from foure forward you shall call him summed of so many as he carrieth, how many so euer they be.

Of a Heard, a Beuie, a Sounder, or a Rout.

Of Hart, Hinde, Bucke, and Doe, you shall euer say a heard, of Hoes you shall euer tearme a Beuie, of wilde Swine a Sounder, and of Wolves a rout.

Of Heards, and their severall kindes.

Either of red Deare, which onely are Harts or Hindes, or fallow Deare, which are Bucke and Doe, you shall call vpon the view, twentie, a little heard, fortye a muddle heard, and eightie a great heard. Now you shall understand that a Bucke is the first piece a Fawne, the second a Whicket, the third a Sozrell, the fourth a Soze, at what time he will serue for a warrant, and the fift a Bucke of the first head.

Upon the view of a Hart, if he be a goodly Deare, you shall not call him sayre, but a great Hart, or a great Hinde, or a great Bucke: But a Doe you shall call a sayre Doe, these are the true tearmes of a perfect woodman.

Of Hoes.

Six Hoes or vnder is a small Beuie, tenne is a middle Beuie, twelue is a great Beuie, and still the greater the number, the greater is the Beuie.

Of wilde Swine.

TWELUE is a small sounder of wilde Swine, sixtene a middle sounder, and twentie a great sounder.

The Booke

Of Hunting the Roe, and the rights thereunto.

When you shall Hunt the Roe, you shall say, he crosses, and trauesters befoze the Hounds, or if you say he doubles, it is not much amisse, although by the lawes of Sir Tristram, it is hardly permitted. You shall not say, this is a great Roe-burke, but a faire Bucke, and a faire Doe. Dressing or breaking up of a Roe, is called the Verbling of a Roe, which you shall perfozme in this sort, you shall lay the head betwene the two fore-legs, then take the two hinder legs, and crossing them; at them, or the two contrary fore legs, fastning them by the loosning of the former ioynts, onely taking out the bowells and the blood, and cutting off the teate, wherewith you shall reward your Hounds, diuiding each teate into foure peeces with your wood-knife, and putting them amongst the bowells and blood, giue it the Hounds, for this is their reward onely.

Of the Bore, and his rights.

To speake first, of the age of the wild Boze, he is called the first yere a Wigge of the Hounde, the second yere he is a Hogge, the third yere, a Hog-Scere, the fourth, a Boze, for then (if not befoze) he departeth from the Hounde, and then he is called a singler. Now, when you haue slaine the Boze, you shall undoe him, first: taking off the skinne, and in dressing him orderly diuide the flesh into two and thirtie breethes, as it is termed amongst wood-men. If he be slaine by the strength of the Hounds, you shall giue them the bowells vpon the ground in the same place where he was killed, which also is called a reward.

Of the Hare, and her rights.

The Hare is the King of all the beasts of venerie, and in Hunting maketh the best sport, bradeth the most delight of any other, and is a beast most strange by nature, for he often changeth his kinde, and is both male and female:
and

of Hunting.

and this is a strange thing in the female, and onely peculiar to this beast of all other: after she hath taken the Bucke, and cometh to handle, she bringeth forth two Leuerits, rough, and in perle shape, and retaineth two other in her still, which she bringeth forth before the two first be well able to reloue, and she is knotted for her third Leuerit, and all this at one time. We tearme the place where she sitteth, her Foame, the place through which she goeth to reloue, her Spacet, and when we find where she hath gone, we call it the picking out of the Hare, except it be in the Snow, and then we call it the trapping out of the Hare: her deccits, and shifts, before the Hounds, we call her doubling, and her sending, we call her reloue. The Hare beareth setwet, & grease, she: timeth, crottills, and ranges, although amongst the Huntmen of these latter times, these tearmes be woone out of vse, onely we say she crottills. When the Hare is gone to her Foame, we say ever she is gone to her seate, and we say the Hare sitteth, whereas, speaking of other beasts, we say they lie, & the reason is, because she ever buckleth vpon her leggs, as though Nature had taught her to haue her seate ever in readinesse, being of all other beasts the most watchfull: and she naturally desireth to runne by the hill, because her leggs be shorter before then behind, and the setwet, or grease, which she beareth, lieth over the loynes, betwene the chine and the taile, yet we doe not say the Hare is fat, but the Hare is white.

Now if you goe about to Hunt this nimble and delicate chace, you shall when you come to the kennell (in the morning) to couple by your Hounds, first rouse once, or twice, to awake & stir vp the dogs, then opening the kennell doze, the Huntsman shall vse some gentill words of rattling, least in their hast comming out, they should hurt one another, to which the Frenchman vseth this word Arere, Arere, or as we say in English, soft, soft, ho, ho, ho, ho, once or twice redoubling the same, coupling them as they come out of the kennell: and being come into the field, and hauing uncoupled,

The Booke

uncoupled, the Frenchman vsyth to say, Horsde couple auant, auant, once or twice, with so-how thre times together. The vse to gibet once or twice to the doggs, calling a trayle, a trayle, there doggs there: and if it be in a Bushie place, to beate the Wulues with your Hunting-pole, and crye, Hup war, hup, which makes the doggs in trailing to hold close together, crying often so-how. And if the Hounds haue had rest, and being ouer-lustie, doe begin to sing about, the Frenchmen vse to cry, Sweet amies, Sweet, redoubling the same, or else, Arere amies, ho ho, and we in English vse to the same purpose, Soft ho, ho, here againe ho, ho, doubling the same: sometimes calling them backe againe, with a gibet or hallow, pointing with your Hunting-pole vpon the ground, and crying so-how.

Now, if some one of the Hounds, light vpon a pure sent, so that by the manner of his eager spending, you perceive it is very good, you shall cry There, now there, or thats it, thats it, and to put the rest of the cry into him, you shall cry Auant auant, ho, list a Talbot, list there, list, to which the Frenchman vsyth Oies, a Talbot, le Vailant oies, oies troue le coward, in the same manner with little difference: and if you finde by your Hounds where a Hare hath bene at reliefe, if it be in the time of graine Coine, and if your Hounds spend vpon the traile merily, and make a good cry, then shall the Huntsman wind thre notes with his Horne, which he may sundry times vse with discretion, when he seeth the Hounds haue made away, a double, and make on towards the seate. Now, if it be within some field or pasture, where the Hare hath bene at reliefe, let the Huntsman cast a ring with his Hounds to finde where she hath gone out, which if the Hounds light vpon, he shall cry, There boyes there, that, tat, tat, hoe, heck auant, list to him list, and if they chance by their bzaimesicknesse to ouer shoot it, he shall call to his Hounds, ho, againe ho, doubling the same twice, and if undertaking it againe and making it good

OF HUNTING.

god, he shall then chare his hounds and say, There to him, there, that's it. that rat rat, blowing a spote. And note that this word so how, is generally vsed at the view of any beast of Chase or Wenery, but indeed the word is properly, sa ho, and not so how, but for the better pronunciation and finesse of the same, we say so how, not sa ho. Now the hounds running in full Chase, the French-men vse to say ho ho, or Swef, alicu, doure alicu, and we imitating them, say, there boys, there, auant there, to him there, which tearmes are indeed deriued from their language. Now we finde the old & ancient huntsmen had diuers tearmes vpon the view of the picking of the Hare, which although I finde not very needfull yet for the Loue I beare vnto antiquity, I will not omit, as when the Hare hath gone ouer some grassie place where her prickes cannot be seene but onely by stamping the grasse, or by breaking some loose mould, we say she forths or resforth, but these tearmes I will leane to the indifferent opinion of the skillfull huntsman.

Now the reason why they say the Hare sumaces and crots or crottises is this, we say the Hare sumaces, because she beareth fetwet, and she crottiseth because she beareth grease, and because she croucheth on the houghs when she letteth it goe: So that we say all beasts which beare fallow, & stand bright sumaynes as they go, all that crouch orampe do not.

The Hounds reward from the Hare.

When your hounds by fierce & good hunting haue kild the Hare, you shall reward them with the Shoulders and the sides, with the head and all the intrails, excepting onely the gall (for it is precious and medicinal) which reward being delt them is called the Hallow of all good huntsmen. But the hinder loynes being excellent meate, and if the dressing be answerable, as daintie venison as any can be, it shall be necessary to preserve them, and beare them home for your owne reward. Now there is another beast which goeth to relife as well as the Hare, which is a thing of especiall god

THE BOOKE

note amongst all good huntmen, and that is the Stag, who from the Annunciation of our Lady, till Saint Peters day, is euer said to goe to relcefe as well as the Hare.

Of slaying and stripping of Beastes.

When beastes are slaine, which shall be slayed, and which stript, according to their natures and kinds: know that all which beare seluet, and raunge, according to the old English tearmes, shall be said to be slayed, the Hare onely excepted, which shall be said onely to be stripped, or cased, and so of the Otter or Badger, and generally to all beastes that goe to relcefe.

More of the Roe, and his rights.

The Roe buck is the first yere a kid sucking on his Dam, the second yere he is called a Gerle, the third yere a Hemale, the fourth yere a Roe-bucke of the first head, the fifth yere a Roe-bucke: he useth to cast his hornes at S. Andrews tide, & his nature is to hide them in some Hore, or in some Marsh ground, so that they are very seldome found, at Saint James tide he euer goeth to the Roe, which when he doth, we say he goeth in his turne. Now if you kill a Roe-buck which is high in greafe, you shall byesse the venison of it as of a Hart or a Hinde: we vse to say in cutting time that a Stag Welloves, a Bucke gropes, and a Roe-bucke Reles, which they vse in the time of their rut, and we vse to say the Fore and the Wolfe doe barkes and howle.

The season of all sorts of Venerie.

The time of greafe beginneth at Midsummer day, and continueth till Holy-rood day, and then is the Stag, Bucke, and Hore in season.

The season of the Roe-buck is from Easter till Michaelmas.

The season of the Fore is from the Paschewille till the Annunciation of our Lady.

The season of the Doe or Koe, is from Michaelmas till Candlemas.

The season of the Hare is from Michaelmas till Midsummer.

The

of Hunting.

The season of the Wolfe is as the season of the Fore.

The season of the Boze is from the Patiuitie till the Purification of our Ladie.

Now in the hunting of the Hart or Stag, being of all the most princely & topall chase, it giueth an exceeding grace vnto a huntsman to vse the tearmes fit and proper vnto the same, which I wil here set down as receiued from antiquity.

First when we see where the Hart hath gone, we vse to say, here he breaketh, or here appeareth his flott, and when the Hart entreth a Riuer or Dole (which we call the soyle) we say he descendeth, and when we find where he lept into the Riuer, we say he profereth, because we are vncertaine whether he goeth out at some other place, or returneth the same way againe. And if he turne the same way againe, we say he Reprofereth & when we find where he hath come out of the other side of the riuer we call it the soyle, and being come out of the water, which fills his swift steps, we call it desoulling.

How you shall vndoe, or breake-vp a Hart.

After the fall of the Hart or Stag, and that the hunters are come in together, and haue winded the death of the Hart, you shall lay him vpright vpon his hoznes which is called sing of the Hart, then let the best man in the company, or some personage of account take the assay before the assembly, which done, then first cut off the cods, then begin at the Tailues, and slit him downe to the assay, and so directly downe to the cods: which being done, begin first to slit the left leg before, and next the left leg behinde, which you must not forget in any hand before you goe to the right side, which you must perforce next in the same manner: the which being done, begin at the cheeke on the left side, from which directly take off the skinne downe to the breast, and so downe to the assay, and to the place of the end: then begin at the other side, and doe the same in like manner, but cut not the taylor of the beast (which we call the single) away in any hand, but cutting off the skin let it remayne to the hanches, then

The Booke

then spreading the skin abroad, let the bodie be laid vpon the same, very open, and begin first to make the Arboz, which is the conduit which leadeth vnto the stomacae, guts and bag, and must be made fast and close by a round knot, then cut out the shoulders, which must be done with a very long broad pointed knife, wherin you must obserue to keepe the outside of the inner skin whole, and lay it close to the side: then open the belly, and take out the sewet: which is most excellent and needfull for Surgions, then putting in your hand vnder the breast bone, pul downe the Arboz, & turning out the panch, take away the rate, filling it with the blood & sewet, hauing a needle, and a thread ready to sow it vp with: then searching into the small guts, take out the malw, and next the liuer, laying them vpon the skin, next after these take out the bladder, then going to the vmbles, first loosen the aduancers which do leane to the necke, and taking the throat or welland, loosen the fillets very circumspectly, which saile to the vmbles, and must be gathered and stripped vpon the welland with the same, with the naues & sewet, and the flesh along the midriff from both the sides, and so like a huntsmen make vp the vmbles with all these together, only keepe the lights vpon the skin: This being done, slit the skin wherin the Hart is infolded, & take away the haire which grow about the same, and in caruing the Hart you shal find a bone therein, which hath the vertue to cure the malady called the passion of the heart, then cutting away the loose skirts, fill them with blood to saue the melting of the grease: then cut away the necke from both the sides, & take the head away from the neck, taking out the tongue & the braine, laying them with the lights, the small guts, and the blood vpon the same, to reward the hounds, which is called the Querrie. The left shoulder of the Hart is his se which dresseth him, and so is the skin and the right shoulder the Foxersers se.

The names of the seuerall parts which make
vp the vmbles of a Deare.

That part of the vmbles which cleaue vnto the throat-
hole is called the aduancers, and the hindermost part of the
the

of Hunting.

the vmbles be called the Foxchers, the other are called the crokes of the vmbles: Now in the Hart the chiefe part and substance is called the Gargilon, and the other parts are called the crokes and rundell.

The vndoing or dressing of the wild Bore.

As hath bene before said, you shall make two and thirty breadths of a wilde Bore. The first is the head, the next to that is the collar, which is the best of the swine, then two shields, and the two shoulders, and diuide each side of the swine into three parts, the pessel and the gam-bones, accounting a two, then the two fillets, the legs & the feet diuided into eight parts, diuiding the chine into foure sundry peeces, then put the grease of the Bore into his bladder and preserve the same as a thing passing medicinable.

Of the Vantlay, the Lay, and Relay, with Forloyning, and such like tearmes.

This is properly called a Vantlay in hunting, when the hounds are in the chase of a Hart, and that you either doubt their speed, or finde them farre cast behinde, you doe vncouple fresh hounds, and halloving them in to the Deere, force him to more speed then before, which may be a means to cast off the other hounds which be behinde. Now a Lay is this, when the Hart is in full chase, you lying nere to some couert, doe there shake off some fresh hounds in to the crye, to supply and make it the stronger, if some over-haled Dogs should happen to stinke in the latter end of the chase. A Relay, is when you shal vncouple some fresh hounds and cheare them, when as the rest of the Dogs be already gone alway with the Hart, and almost out of the hearing of the crye, and this is called a Relay: Now for forloyning, it is, when you finde any chase within some couert, and some route or light running hounds fall in with the same, being stolne out of the couert: this is of huntsmen called forloyning, for they drive the chase so fast on before, that the huntsmen cannot lay the rest of the crye in with the same.

THE DOOKE

Of the Hornes of a Bucke.

The Hornes of euery fallow Doe must bee summed : or euer hee be a Bucke hee must haue two paired Branches, and foure and twentie Espelers, which when he hath, you may very well tearme him a very great Bucke : and this we see in common experience, that oft in Hunting of the Hare, or the Bucke : the Hounds towards the fall of the chase, hold together, and come strongly, the reason being threefold which maketh them continue, and encourageth them much : the first is, that when the Hart, or Bucke, beginneth to be imboyled, he casteth out of his mouth a froth, which is wonderfull swete to the Hounds, which he leaseth vpon the hearkes and Busshes : the second is, when he sweateth, the sweate runneth downe from his body to his cleys, which the Hounds finding, know well he smeketh : the third is, that by reason of his wearinesse, and toyle, the selwet is very strong, and hot, and easily entereth the noses of the doggs, which meruailously encourageth them to his death.

Beasts of the Chale of sweete soote and of smeking.

And those are the Bucke, the Doe, the Beare, the Rayndere, the Gylke, the Spikerd, the Otter, and the Partron.

There be beastes of the Chale, of the smeking soote : the Roe-bucke, and the Roe, the Fulmar, the Iches, the Baudc, the Cray, the Fore, the Squirrel, the white Kat, the Sotte, and the Wolcat.

The names of diuers Hounds.

First there is a Greyhound, a Hound, and a Spaniel, a Bassard, a Pungrell, a Pastiffe, a Lemoz, Kaches, Keneys, Terrouers, Butchers Hounds, Dunghill doggs, Trindle tailes, and pyck-eared Curtes, and small Labie Buppies

of Hunting.

Puppies, that beare away the fleas and others small faults.

The properties of a good Greyhound.

Headed like a Snake, necked like a Drake, footed like a Cat, tailed like a Rat, sided like a Beame, and backt like a Brame: The first yere he learneth to fende, the second yere to field him leade, the third he is fellow like, the fourth yere none like, the fift yere good enough, the sixt yere he shall hold the Plough, the seauenth yere he will auaille great Witches to assaile, the eight yere like ladle, the ninth yere cart saddle: and when he is come to that yere, haue him to the Tanner:

For the best Greyhound that euer you had,
At the ninth yere he is full bad.

The proper tearmes and names of companies of Beastes and Fowles, with others.

A heard of Hares.	A litter of Whelps.
An heard of all manner of Deere.	A kinde of young Cats.
An heard of Swarnes.	A Beuy of Koes.
An heard of Craines.	A Beuy of Quails.
An heard of Curlewes.	A siege of Herons.
An heard of Wrenes.	A siege of Wytours.
An heard of Harlots.	A soze or a suce of Gallards.
Any of Felants.	A muster of Peacocks.
A Beute of Ladies.	A walke of Smites.
A cete of Geyes.	A congregation of people.
A Berry of Conies.	An cralting of Larkes.
A Riches of Patrons.	A watch of Nightingales.
A Belenes of Firets.	An host of men.
A brace of Greyhounds. ij.	A fellowship of Peomen.
A lease of Greyhounds. iij.	A cherm of Goldfinches.
A couple of Spaniels.	A cast of bread.
A couple of running Hounds.	A couple or payze of Bottles.
	A sight of Doves.

THE DOOKE

An unkindnes of Ravens.	An obissance of seruants.
A clattering of Thonghes.	A seate of Albers.
A dissimulation of Biers.	A tygenes of Wyres.
A route of knights.	A host of Sparrowes.
A pride of Lyons.	A swarme of Was.
A sleuth of Beares.	A cast of Hawkes of the To
A draught of Butlers.	wer, two.
A proud chewing of Taylors.	A lease of the same Hawkes.
A temperance of Cookes.	A flight of Colshawes.
A kalke of ffokers.	A flight of Swallowes.
A hoste of Souldiours.	A bliding of Wokes.
A laughter of Officers.	A murmuratation of Stares.
A glosing of Tauerriers.	A route of Wolues.
A malepertnes of Pedlers.	An vntruth of Sumners.
A thraue of Thyschers.	A melodie of Harpers.
A squet of Dawbers.	A pouertie of Pipers.
A fighting of Beggars.	A subtiltie of Sericants.
A singuler of Wopers.	A tabernacle of Bakers.
A dytt of tame Swine.	A dytt of Fishers.
A harraue of Hozse.	A disgulping of Taylors.
A ragge of colthoz or a rake.	A bleach of Souters.
A Baren of Gules.	A sincere of Curriours.
A trip of Cotes.	A cluster of Grapes.
A gaggle of Geese.	A Cluster of Churles.
A wynde of Dens.	A ragge of Wapdens.
A badling of Duckes.	A raufull of Bnaues.
A nonpatients of Iolues.	A blush of Wopers.
A state of Princes.	An vncredibilltie of Colholds.
A thought of Barons.	A couie of Partriches.
A prudence of Vicaries.	A spring of Teles.
A superfluitie of Names.	A desert of Rapiuings.
A schole of Clarkes.	A fall of Woodcocks.
A doctrine of Doctors.	A congregation of Plowers.
A conuerting of Preachers.	A couert of Cotes.
A sentence of Judges.	A dule of Turtles.
A damning of Furours.	A scull of Friers.

Abbe.

of Hunting.

Abheminable sight of Hounds.	A kencill of Kiches.
A scale of Fish.	A late of Lpam.
An example of Parters.	A cowardnes of Curres.
An obseruance of Hermites.	A sound of wild Swine.
An eloquence of Lawyers.	A fiod of Hares.
A faith of Marchants.	A pace of Alces.
A provision of Stewarδες of houses.	A ounce of Acts.
A herde of Panterers.	A flocke of Shepe.
A credence of Belocers.	A gaggle of women.
A leap of Lybards.	A poepe of Chickens.
A wretchednes of Apes.	A multiply of Husbands.
A sculke of Foxes.	A pontifica of Prelates.
A nest of Rabbits.	A dignitie of Chmons.
A labor of Moles.	A charge of Curates.
A mute of Hounds.	A discretion of Priests.
	A diswallow of Scots.

Here followeth the proper tearmes belonging to the breaking vp or dressing of diuers kinds of Beasts,
and Fowles, and Fishes.

A Diere broken.	A fraunch of Wyllers.
A Gose reared.	A feast of Brelwars.
An embzuing of Caruers.	A gozing of Butchers.
A safegard of Boxters.	A trinket of Cozussers.
A blast of Hunters.	A plucke of Shewturners.
A threating of Courteours.	A drunken ship of Coblers.
A promise of Tapsters.	A cluster of Buttes.
A lying of Pardoners.	A roge of teeth.
A misbeloue of Painters.	A rascall of Boyes.
A lath of Carters.	An Egge tyed.
A scolding of Gamesters.	A Frier trimbez.
A wounding of Tinkers.	
A waywardnesse of Halwardes.	Of Fishes.
A worship of Writers.	A Salmon chined.
A neuer thynning of Juglers.	A Pike splated.

The Looke

<p> A Harooke sided. A Cheuin fanned. A Hole lorned. A Gurnard chined. A Tench sawsed. An Ele trouchened. A Beame splayd. A Barble tusked. A Trout gobbetted. A Pigge headed and sided. A Capon sawsed. A Cheuin fruthed. A Conie vnlaſed. A Crane diſplayed. A Curlew vnſoynted. A Feſant alete. A Quaille winged. A Plover cruined. A Wigton thied. A Bratune leched. A Swanne liſt. </p>	<p> A Lambe ſhouldered. A Kid ſhouldered. A Hen ſpotted. A Gallard vnbraſed. A Heron diſtinctured. A Peacocke diſfigured. A Butter vnatched. A Partrich alet. A Knaple breasted. A Woodcocke thied. </p>
---	---

You ſhall ſay thus.

A Hart harbozeth.
A Quire loggeth.
A Tymen beddeth.
Shouldring or leauing.
A Woodcock breaking.
A Bucke lodgeth.
A Roe bedeth.
An Hare in his forme.
A Conie ſitting.

The true and perfect measure of blowing

First when you goe into the field, blow with one winde one ſhort, one long, and a longer.

To blow to the coupling of the Hounds at the kennell
more, blow with one, one long and three ſhort.

The ſecond winde, one long, one ſhort, and a ſhorter.

To blow to the field.

Blow with two windes : with the firſt one ſhort, one long, and two ſhort.

With the ſecond winde, one ſhort, one long, and a longer.

To

OF RUNNING.

To blow in the field.

VVith two windes, the first two short, one long and two short.

The second, one short, one long and a longer.

To uncouple thy Hounds in the Field: three long notes, and with three windes.

To blow to seeke

Two windes: The first a long and a short, the second a long.

When the Hounds hunt after a game unknowne, blow thus.

Blow the Meline, one long, and five short: the second winde, two short and one long: the third winde, one long and two short.

To draw from Couert to Couert.

Three windes, two short, one long, and two short. The second, one long and a short. The third, one long.

To blow the earthing of the Foxe when he is couerable.

Foure notes with foure windes. The reliefe, one long, five short.

To blow if the Foxe be not couerable.

Two windes, one long and three short. The second winde long.

To blow the death of the Foxe in field or couert.

Three notes, with three windes, the rechte upon the same with three windes.

The first winde, one long and five short. The second, one short and one long. The third, one long and five short.

The death of the Foxe at thy Lords gate.

Two notes, and then the reliefe three times.

The death of the Bucke, eyther with Bow or
Hounds, or Grey-hounds.

One long Note.
The knowledge vpon the same.

Two short and one long.
The death of the Bucke with Hounds.

Two long notes, and the rechate.
The price of an Hart ryall.

Nine Notes with thre restes. The Rechate with thre
winds. The first, one long and five short. The second,
one long and one short. The third, one long and five short.

To blow the call of the keepers of any
Parke or Forrest.

One short, one long, and a longer. If the keeper an-
swere you, blow two short with one wind, and draw
towards him. And after that blow one short.

When the game breaketh covered.

Foure with thre winds, and the Rechate vpon the same.
The sent when the hounds can hunt no further.
With thre winds, the first, one long and five short. The
second, one long and one short. The third, one long.

Where the Foxe is earried blow for the Terriers
after this manner.

One long and two short. The second wind one long
and two short.

Note this, for it is the chiefeest and principallest point to
be noted.

Every long containeth in blowing seauen quauers, one
pinone, and one quauer.

One pinone containeth foure quauers.

One short containeth thre quauers.

The end of the measures of blowing.

A
Briefe Treatise
of Fowling.

Wherein is contained
diuers proper Deuises
both of Baytes and o-
thers : with the making of
Bird-lime, the manner and
order in vsing of it on your
Lime-rods : with many
other speciall points,
appertaining to that
Exercise.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *John H. Lane*, and are to be
sould at his shop in Saint Dunstons
Church-yard in Fleetstreet.

1 6 1 4.





A Treatise of Fowling :

Wherein is containd diuers proper
Deuises both of Baytes and others : with
the making of Birdlime , the manner and
order in vsing of it on your Limc-rods :
with many other speciall points, ap-
pertaining to that Exercise.



As to the ornament of the Ayre belongeth
Birds and Fowles, (as Beda saith) which
I meane in this Treatise to set forth.
Birds be called Aues, as it were deuises
without toay : (as Plinie saith) for their
waies in the ayre are not distinguished in
certaine, and birds with mouing of their wings diuide and
depart the ayre : but anon after the sight the ayre closeth
it selfe, leauing no signe or token of their passage and sight.
And fowles be called Volucres, and haue that name of
Volary to flic : for Birds flic with wings, (as Isidore
saith) and therefore they be called Alit's, as it were Alares :
that is, mouing and rearing vp themselves with wings : for
they flic not without wings, nor areare themselves from
the earth vp into the ayre without the benefit of their wings
or else a Bird is called Ales, and hath that name of Alendo,
fleding : for he is fed of himselfe that flieth birds and
fowles of heauen, & giue them eat to all flic (as Isidore saith.)

The condition and properties of Birds be knowne by di-
uers things, by their substance and complection : for the sub-
stance of birds and fowles be made of two middle Elements
that be betwene the two Elements that be most heauy
and

The Booke

and most light: for in their compositions and making, Ayre and Water hath most maistrie: and therefore they haue lesse of earthly heauinesse, and more of lightnes of the Ayre then Beasts that goe on land and swim in water. By lightnesse of the substance they be bozen into the Ayre (as Iudore saith) and the Ayre that is closed in the hollownes of pens and feathers, maketh a Bird light, and disposeth and maketh him able and helpeth him to mount vptward. Also the condition of Birds is knowne by generation, for they haue a feminal vertue of kinde plight in them, & by vertue thereof they be kindly moued to increase their kinde by daede of generation, and to keepe their kind in order: As it is said of Aristotle, all Birds (saith he) and Fowles when they bring forth Birds lay Eggs, though it cannot be sicke in all for scarcity: and the beginning of a generation of a Bird, as it is said, it cometh of the white, and his meate is the yelke: and after ten daies of the generation a Bird is full shapen in all parts, and the parts be openly distinguished and knowne, but then his head is greater then all his bodie: and if the Egge-shell were then broken, the head should be found bowed vpon the right thigh, and his wings spread vpon the head.

When the generation of all the members is perfectly made, and iniunction and shap of the members, the shell breaketh sometime the eighteenth day, or the twentieth day, as it saith in Hens, and then the Chickens come out of the shell alive, being full shapt, and sometime twaine out of one shell. Among all Beasts that be in order of generation, Birds and Fowles be most honest of kinde: for by order of kind Males like Females with businesse, and loue them when they be found, and fight and put themselves in perill for them, & be ioyned to them onely, as it were by couenant and wedding, loue and nourish, and feed only the Birds that they get, & so kindly they daeme and know betwene sexe & sexe, male and female, except few (whose kind goeth out of kinde) as Aristotle sheweth an example of the Partrich, that forgetteth his sexe, that is, to vnderstand the dissolution of male and female,
and

of Fowling.

and so he saith, that the male leapeth vpon the male, & the female vpon the female. But of the Egges that come of such treading come no Birds, but they be as winde-Egges, and take an euill sauor of such treading, and an euill stinck. And Birds and Fowles ingendering, keepe couenable time, for in spring time when the generation commeth in, Birds cry & sing, males draw to company of females, and desire each other of loue, and woo with beakes and voyce, & build Nests, and lay Egges, and bring forth Birds, and when the Birds be gendered, they feede and nourish them, and bring them vp, but when the office off generation is full ended, then they cease off song, and depart from each other, & come not together till the time of generation commeth againe.

Also Birds and Fowles be knowne by the places that they dwell in, for some Birds and Fowles, as me seemeth, loue company, and dwelleth nigh men, as Pheasants, Cocks, Sparrowes, Stoakes and Swallowes, and some breed and lye and be ascaide of conuersation with men, as Fowles of woods, of mountaines and marries, for by their diuers con-
 plications they like and challenge diuers manners of places to inhabit in.

As we may see in our owne country of England, some Fowles vse some shires more then other some, and in some shires there come none of some Fowles at all: as they doe in other shires. For those that be cold and moist of kinde, vse marshes and Riuers for gathering of meate, and making of Nests, for sitting abroad, and for to bring vp and nourish their young. Birds and Fowles that be of more hot and dry kinde, dwell on Mountaines and on high Rocks and Stones, as Birds and Fowles that liue by pray: as Eagles and Falcons, and other such, to the which, kinde giueth crooked Clawes and strong beak.

Also some wood-Fowles vse to dwell in Woods and thicke tops of trees, and some of those be more milde then other, as Birds that sing in summer time with sweet notes in Woods and Trees.

The Booke

And other birds there be that live onely in fields, and vse to be therein, and get their meate, and eate continually of the fruit of the earth, as Cranes and Geese both wilde and tame, and such Fowles loue to dwell together, both on the ground and in the ayre, and goe and flie together in heards, and loue their owne kinde, and make a King among them.

Seeing I haue declared the nature and propertie of Fowles in the ayre, I thought good to set downe some rules belonging to Fowling, to help to further some in that practise, which would faine learne and hath no teacher: which both to the pleasuring of them, and small labour of my selfe, I haue done my good will.

First of Fowling with Limetwigges, and how we should set our Limetwigges for sortes of Fowle. You must chuse Limetwigs of those twigs that grow on the body of the Tree, and not of boly twigges, for that they be brittle and will not hold, but will snap a two; but the twigs that grow on the body of the Tree, are young bending twigs: and you must haue to your whole set, a thousand lust. There is also diuers other manners of Fowling, as with Nets, Springes, baites and snares, with diuers other. But to speake first of Fowling with Limetwigs, as some are set low and some high, and that is as we know the haunt of the Fowle that vses to that place, whether they be Geese, Duckes, Snipes, or Hearnies, or Craines, or any other manner of Fowle that vses to the place that you set your Limerods in. If you set your Roddes for wilde Geese, you must sticke them in a manner by right, and halfe a parde a sunder, which is almost narrow enough for a Snipe: if you should sticke them any closer, there would no Fowle venter in at all, for the wilde Geese is the subtillest Fowle of any: for when he lighteth, he lighteth most commonly in the deepest Waters for feare of deceit, & if he come out of the water to land, he will spie to see if he can spie any thing before he: if he spy any thing, he will into the water againe: but

ouer

of Fowling.

ener when you sticke your Rods, sticke them so that the
tailes of your Rods may be towards the water, (if you
sticke them by any Riuer side) and the heads of your Rods
stopping from the Riuer, that the Fowle may come with
the Rods : for there is no Fowle that will come against
the Rods, nor is able almost if they would : but being
your Rods turned from the Riuer, they will be the bolder
to goe on wards, and then they can no way escape. And so like-
wise set your Rods about the whole plat that you set, with
their tailles outwards, and their heads stopping inward, for
the Fowle will be the bolder to goe amongst your Rods,
if they chaunce to light beside them : but you must giue
good attendance vpon your Rods, least that the Fowle
which is tangled doe picke themselves and get away againe :
but you must lye very close least that the Fowle doe chance
to spee you : but if it be somewhat darkish that you cannot
espye whether there be any Fowle lighted among your
Rods, then go to your Rods and giue alhue, and if there be
any they will flutter straight and flye vpward : and if that
there be none, then take your staffe and beate the Riuers
and Lakes within halfe a myle compasse once or twice, if you
be able to compasse it, or more, and then shall you haue them
resort to your Lure Rods very thicke : for he that minded
to catch any, must so trauell that he leaue no Lakes or
Springes vnsearched, and see that your Lure Rods be set
somewhat low, round about at the very entring, for that is
good for all manner of Fowle : but if that they be set high
with in, it is good reason that the Fowle doth shut her
wings before she is altogether at the ground, and see that
you doe set your Rods within one another, about thre quar-
ters or halfe a yard a sunder almost : and if it freeze hard,
you must trim them with a little new Lime and Gorse-
grasse mingled together, and that will keepe them
long from freezing. And if there be any speciall place which
Fowles doe resort to, as in deepe waters and running Ri-
uers, and that the Riuer is deepe that you cannot set your

The Booke

Rods in, then take a pole or a cord, and a long hay rope that will winde round about the length of the pole, then take your Lime-rods, and sticke them very thicke and close withall, and then lay your pole or poles over the River, and thrust the end of your pole within the banke, and tie the other end of your pole next to you to the banke side, and so that your pole be a pretty way within the water, and that the heads of your Rods doe stand close to the water: and thus may you set as many poles or cords as you thinke the place doth desire, and sticke your rods very losely that they may goe with the fowle as sone as they touch them.

Good Spaniell a treasure to Fowler sure is,
To helpe him sometime, else oft should he mis:
For water and land, it is a good thing
A Spaniell to haue, his game for to bring.

Also there is another manner of way to catch in the water, with small cords being tyed ouerthwart the water, and lime them as you doe Lime-rods with good water-lime (as we call it) though indeed it is but Bird-lime, but it is tempered to hold within the water, which it will doe if you let the cords be but a little within the water that it may scarce couer it: and if the water be broad, then take a Cope or two and tie them to your Line to hold it vp. This is a pretty way and not to be suspected.

How to make Bird-lime very pure.

First pill the barke from the Holly-tree about Midsummer, then boyle the same barke, till the utter rinde will pill from the Greene barke, which will be within one day, then lay the same inner barke so pilld in some close place on the ground, and couer the same with some Greene weeds or docks till it be well rotten, which will be within nine daies or there about, then eyther beate it in morters, or grinde it very small, and then in some quicke streame wash it very cleane: then put it in a pot of earth, and it will spurge within
thre

of Fowling.

thre dayes, then take off the scumme twise or thise, for if there be any filth left in it, it would rot the Lime. After this keepe the Lime very close till you haue neede to occupie it, mingle a little Hogs grease with it, and so may you worke your Kods with it. Therefore as it is mentioned of the Poet, the Wosell or Robin is a great cherisher of the Holly-tree, as Terence saith, *Turdus cacat sibi malum*, he maketh a Kod for his owne table, for the bough of the Wosell cheriseth much the Holly-tree, which afterwards turnes to his owne sorrow.

A rare secret to catch Fowle, as Geese,
Duckes, or Birds.

Nuxevomica, otherwaies called in English the Spring Put, being a pretie deale of that sod in a pecke of Barly, or as little as you thinke good, or fetchis, or Wheat, and being strowed where wilde Geese, or wilde Duckes come, and as sone as they eate of this, they will found, and you may take them with your hand. Also the powder of Nuxevomica is good to kill Wites, Ravens, Wyres, Crowses, or any other carronous fowle. Also take a pece of flesh and lay it in the field, and make holes in it, then put in the powder of Nuxevomica in every hole, and so sone as any fowle eates of this, they will be overcome, and then they will flie, boult byright, and fall downe to the ground straight againe, and so you may take them.

Another pretie way to make Birds drunke that you
may take them with your Hand.

Take Wheat or fetches, or any other seede, and lay the same in strepe in lees of wine, or in the iuyce of Demlocke, and straw the same in the place where Birds vse to haunt, and if they eat thereof, straightwaies they will be so giddie that you may take them with your hand.

The Booke

An excellent way to make a baite to catch wilde Geefe,
and wilde Duckes, and all other sorts of Fowle.

TAke the seeds of Belenge, and the rootes also, and steape them in water the space of a day and a night: then seeth the said seeds and roots in the water that they were steaped in, so that the seeds may well drinke and soake by the water, then lay the said seeds or graine in the places where wilde Duckes and wilde Geese are wont to resort, and they will eate this graine or seede so prepared, and thereupon will sleepe as they were drunke, and in the meane time you may take them with your hands: but there must be a pretie quantitie of this, especially for wilde Geese. This may also serue to take all other manner of Fowle that goe together in shoales or companies. If you seeth this graine in Burnstone, and lay it in the places where Birds and Fowles are wont to feede, and all that eate of it will fall downe and die: but to keepe them that they die not, you must giue them to drinke Drie Olive, and shortly after they will recover againe. This is approved.

Of fowling with Lime-bush.

TO speake of Lime-bush there can be but little said, for it is commonly knowne and practised of all both in Winter and Sommer. In Winter it is used with Lime-bush, which we call Bat-fowling, along by hedges to catch those Birds that rest in hedges, one to carrie a light and another to beat the hedge: as also the Lime-bush is used at house ends, Houels or Kiches: the Lime-bush is of little cost, and is good for all times of the yere. In Sommer you may call Sparrowes with a whistle to your bush. There is another pretie way to catch Birds with your Lime-bush, if you can get but an Owle and set her upon an hedge, and set a bush or two of one side of her, and when the Birds espie her they will flutter about her, and you shall catch good store of Birds. In Winter you haue many other waies good.

How

of Fowling.

How to fowle with Nets.

There is another more certaine, and more plentifull manner of fowling, which is nothing at all painefull or unwholesome, the pleasure & neatnesse being compar'd with the labour, and that is to fowle with Nets, of which there be diuers and sundry kindes: of which I count the Day-net to be the most principall, both because the vse is neate, gentlemanly, and mixt with a moderate exercise, such as keepeth the bodie warme without excesse of heate, & quickeneth both the eye and understanding with a sharpenesse and vigilancy to obserue the aduantages and motions which beguile the more innocent Birds, these Nets likewise are most in vse from the latter end of August, at what time the corne is carried away, till Christmas, and the time of the day is from the first appearance of the Sunne till his declination: for you shall vnderstand that the daies which are scouting, winter, winter, or winter are in no wise for this exercise. To speake of the shape of these Nets, they must be two distinct and severall Nets of one length, breadth, and widenesse of mesh, the length would be about foure sadome, and the breadth a sadome & somewhat better, the mesh would be six and a halfe compasse, and the substance thereof the best and strongest blowne-threed which can be made, like holo broad your Nets are so long at the full you must haue foure poles, which with a strong round cord that runnes all the length of your Nets you must fasten at both ends of your Nets very strongly and stidly, which being done, you shall see your Nets carry out their true proportion, in the full shape and manner as they were knit, rising and falling as if they were of one substance, which done, you shall lay them on the ground if it be leuell & smooth, so as they may topne edge to edge & no more, and that when you will cast them open they may rise like a gate with two leanes or doores, and fall each from other iust their owne quantities, lying vpon the ground flat, smooth, close, and as it were impercetured, but if you shall

The Booke

shall lay them in the coorne fields vpon lands, then you shall lay them so as they may eyther fall close together in the furrow, or else vpon the top of the land ridge, and when they open or deuide that they may lie flat and close eyther to the ridge or to the furrow, according to the advantage of the ground. When you haue carefully ordered this, and laid your Nets in such sort as you would haue them lie when they are drawne inward, then you shall stake fast downe to the earth with foure little stakes, the foure outmost corners of your two Nets, so that the Nets may rise vpon those stakes, to open and shut as vpon so many payze of hinges. This done, you shall lay the Nets open one from another, so that those corners which was inmost may be outmost, and from the two farthermost corners which shall bee from you, haue two lines of strong round cord of two fadom and a halfe in length a peece, and ioyning both the ends together, stake them downe straight & fast at their vttermost length as neare as you can gesse with your eye in the midd betwene your two Nets, which done, you must haue two other cords of the same length at the other ends of the Net next vnto you, and ioyne those ends likewise together with a knot or loope but by no meanes stake them downe, but let them remaine loose, then to the knot or loope you shall fasten a single cord of twenty yards in length, and your selfe going to the vttermost end therof sit you downe vpon a little lowe haddocke or stole made of straw or flags, not aboue a fote hie, (which you must haue provided for the purpose, to keepe you from the cold earth) and being so set, with all your strength pull the single cord vnto you, and you shall see the two Nets arise, and fall inward one to another so close that they will ioyne and kisse together, thus when you see they doe rarely, nimbly, and at ease, you shall then arise and throw them open againe, & then taking a liue Marke, or Bird, but the Marke is the best, which we call the Stale, & fixing her fast to a long stick mortised in a stake, which you must fasten in the ground, yet so as the stick may moue by & downe, and at euery motion the

of Rowling.

the Larks may flutter with her wings. This Stale you shall place in the middelt betwene your Nets, and hauing a long string fastned to the Stale, which may reach to your owne seate : you shall lay it by you, and euer and anone with one of your hands pull it by and downe to make the Larks flutter : which done, you shall haue a long Pole, hung about with shittle-cocks of feathers, which you shall place within thirtie or fortie paces of your Nets, so directy in the mouth of the Winde, that they may wherle and turne about with a ceaselesse motion : this will gather about you abundance of Larks, and all sorts of Birds : which being perceiued, you shall goe to your seate, and when you see any Larks, or other Birds stope or play about your Nets, or but come flying ouer your Nets, close by the ground, you shall pull your line, and all within the compasse of your Net is your owne, so you pull quickly and surely : then must you runne and take them out, and cast your Nets open againe : and thus if the weather be seasonable, you shall haue sport at your pleasure : for I haue seene seauentene, and eightene dozen of Larks taken in this manner in one morning. These Nets are most proper for the taking of Larks, and other small Birds, the Oprelyn and the Hobby.

There is another Stale belonging to these Day-nets, which is very proper and excellent, chiefly at the latter end of the yeere, when Birds are least apt to play : and that is a three-square peece of wood, a fote in length, and three inches each square : it must be painted red, and be all inlaid with square or round peeces of looking-glasse, it must haue a fote in the middt, which must goe into a wide socket of wood, made in a strong stake, which must be stricken into the earth, then to the fote must be fastned a packthreed, which being wounde many times about the fote, and issuing through a little hole of the Stale, must come to your seate, so that when you pull it, the wood will turne so round, that it will giue a strange reflection, and

A THE DOORE

to continuing the turning, it will entice the Birds to play wonderfully: the place where you shall set it, shall be by the stile your Larke, so that you may vse one string after another.

Of taking Plouers with Nets.

It is the nature of the Plouer, especially the gray, which is ever the best, and most daintiest, to flye together in shoales or companies, and for the most part they will after feeding, haunt one place. The Nets wherewith you shall take them differ nothing at all from the Day-nets, eyther in shape or manner of laying, onely they must in quantitie be full as bigge againe euery way as the Day-nets are: therefore when you haue found the morning or evening haunt of Plouers, you shall lay your Nets in the selfe same manner as I shewed you for the laying of the Day-nets, and as your Nets are larger, so your distance from your Nets, must be bigge and longer, and your selfe must lie closer, for if you can indure it, it is best to lie flat on your back, with your hands on your lines betwene your legs: your stile must be a quicke Plouer. The houre for the laying of your Nets, is a little before day, in the morning, and a little before the day be gone, in the evening: for the flight of Plouers, is at the spring of day, and at the closing vp of the day, when you may onely see and no more. I haue scene at one pull a dozen, and sometimes two dozen taken, they come so close and thicke together. As for the greene Plouer, he is easie to be taken, either with Linetwigs, or any other gins, as hath bene formerly shewed vnto you.

How to fowle with other Nets.

Also there is another manner of way to fowle which is with Nets, but the vse of them is in the night, and the darkest night the better: and first of fowling with Nets, which we call in England most commonly Birdbatting, and some call it lowbelling, and the vse of it is to goe with

of Fowling.

with a great light of Treclets, or ragges of linnen dypt in Tallow that will make a good light, and you must haue a panne of plate, made like a Lanterne, to carrie your light in, which must haue a great socket to hold a great light, and carrie it befoze you on your brest, with a Bell in your other hand of a great bignes, made in manner like to a Colobell, but of greater bignes, and you must ring it alwayes after one spider, with two to goe with Nets one of each side of him that carries the Bell, and what with the light that so doth amaze them, and the Bell that so doth astonish them, they will, when you come nere them, turne vp their white bellies, which you shall quickly perceiue, then lay your Nets on them and take them: but the Bell must not stint going: so; if it cease, then the Birds will flye vp if there be any moze nigh. This is a good way to catch Larkes, Woodcockes, and Partridges, and all other land-Birds.

To goe with a Trammill.

TO goe a trampling with a Net it is a good way, for thus may goe a broad with a Trammill and catch fowle. You must haue your Net seauen yards of length, and five in breadth: then take a couple of Holes or long rods, so long as your Net is, and tye your Holes to your Nets all along the length of your Nets, one of one side, and the other of the other side, then may you take your Hole in your hand, and plucke out your Holes out of breadth, and one goe in one thozow of the land and another in the other thozow, and goe along in lands, and carry your Net as farre so; wards as you can, and when they heare you tread, then will they flutter vp into your Net, which you shall quickly heare, then let downe your Net to the ground, and gripe them, and take them from vnder your Net: but if it be in a very darke night, that you cannot see them, you should haue a little close Lanterne, that one may perceiue no light, but when it is opened to see to take them, but we commonly make shift without.

The Booke

To set Springes.

Also some vse to set Springes, which is made with a running knot, and a sticke in the ground to yerke by with another sticke which the fowle must tread on, which is in manner like to a trap or running knot which is made of haire, which is good to be set in frost time, in springes, for Woodcocks and Snipes, or any other fowle if they come where that springes be set, or you may set them in Lands in the very thozow for Woodcocks, where you know that they haunt, and in Summer you may set them in bushes eyther for Woodcocks or any other Birds, and you must loke that the sticke that they tread on be somewhat round and brolvne, for if it be white, they will feare to tread on it: and your nouse must be made of horse haire, and the blacker the better.

The end of Fowling.

A

A
Briefe Treatise
of Fishing: with the
Art of Angling.

Wherein is contained
the perfect making of all
manner of Implements
appertayning to that exer-
cise: the diuers and seuerall
Baytes for euery kinde of
Fish, with the best times
of the yeere for
the taking of
them.

L O N D O N:
Printed for *Iohn Helme*, and are to be
sould at his shop in Saint Dunstons
Church-yard in Fleetstreet.

1614.



A briefe Treatise of Fish-
ing, with the Art of Angling: wherein
is contayned the perfect making of all
manner of Implements appertayning to
that Exercise: The diuers and feuerall Baytes
for euery kinde of fish, with the best
times of the yeere for the
taking of them.



As the wise man saith, a good spirit maketh
a merry and flourishing age, and causeth
a man to liue long, and truly in my opi-
nion, these three things are a medicine and
a preseruatiue for the same. The first of
them is a merry thought. The second is
labour not outragious. The third is, diet measurable. The
first, if a man will cuermore be in a merry thought, and
haue a glad spirit, he must eschew all contrarious compa-
ny, and all places of debate, where he may haue any occasion
of melancholy, and he must eschew all places of Mote, which
is occasion of surfet and sickness, and he must draw him to
places of sweete ayre, and eate nourishing meats and de-
lectable.

As now I meane to describe these disports and games,
to finde the best of them as truly as I could, and although
the right Noble and worthy Duke of pozke, late master
of the game, hath described this Art of Fishing, and
the rest of these pleasures and disports. For hunting in
mine opinion is laboursome, for the Huntsman must follow
his

The Booke

his hounds, sweating full soze, he bloweth till his lips blister, and when he thinks he hath a hare, full oft it is a Hedgehog. Thus hee chaseth vp and downe, and knoweth not sometimes at what. He cometh home at night ragged, beaten and pricked, and his clothes torne all to peeces, wetted and all mucky, and some of his hounds lost and some hurt. Such grieues and many other happen vnto the huntsman, which for displeasing of them that loue it I dare not report: thus truly me thinketh it is not the best game, and disport of the foure.

Hawking is labourous and troublous: for as often the Faulconer loseth his Hawkes, as the Hunter his Hounds, then is his game and disport gone: yea, and full often he crieth and whistleth, till he almost loseth his wits, his Hawke sometime taketh about, and giueth no more nor fight to him, for when he would haue her sic, then she will bathe: with mis-feeding she wil haue the Frounce, and many other diseases that bringeth to souce. Thus by prooue, this is not the best disport and game of the said foure. In my opinion the game of Fowling is the simplest: for in winter in cold weather, the Fowler can doe no good, but in the hardest and coldest weather, which is grieuous: for when he would go to his ginnets, he cannot for cold: many a deuise he maketh, and yet in the morning his fortune is hard, when he is wet vp to the waist. Many discommodities I could shew, but for offending I let them passe. When sith it is so, that Hawking, Hunting, and Fowling be so laborous, that none of them may be a meane to a merry spirit, which is the cause of long life, vnto the sayings of the wise in his Parables: doubtlesse then it must folloiw, that Fishing with the Angle is most delectable, for all other are troublesome & laborous: For in some kinde of fishing it maketh the Fisher, through wet, so cold, that many and sundry times there ensueeth euers infirmities through the same: But the Angler he hath no cold, no disease, no impediment, except it be through himselfe: for he can lose but a Line or a Hook at the most, which

of Fishing.

which he may make againe at his owne leasure, as he shall be taught hereafter : so then, is not his losse grieuous if the fish breake away with his Hooke, that is the most : for and he saile of one he hitteth of another : and if he quite saile, yet he hath his wholesome walkes, his pleasant Mades, the swete ayze, the excellent smells of the sweet Meddowe flowers, which maketh him hungrie: he heareth the melodious Harmonie of Birds and other Fowles, which he thinketh is better then the noyse of Hounds, the blast of Hornes, or all the cry that Hunters, Faulconers, or Fowlers can make: and if the Angler doe take fish, then hath he a merry spirit, and a glad heart. But who so will vse this exercise he must rise early, which is profitable to man for the health of his body : For as the old English Proverbe is, who so doth rise early shall be holy, healthie, and happie. Thus I haue shewed in this Treatise, that this disport & game of Angling, is the verie meane to induce a man to a merry spirit. And to the content of all those that haue delight in these exercises, I haue collected this Treatise following, which you may vse at your pleasure. But yet before I procede to this Art of Angling, I will speake something of the vse of Nets, and how fish are to be caught therewith, for as Angling is for pleasure and delight, so this is for profit and vse for the Common-wealth, furnishing Markets, and families, with such provisions as are necessary for the foode and sustenance of man. And of Nets you shall vnderstand there be diuers kindes, as the great draught Net, the Netwe Net, the Shoue Net, the purse Net, and the leape Net, of all which I will giue you a little short taste or assay, yet such as shall be large enough for your vnderstanding and benefit : and first of the draught Net.

The vse of the draught Net.

The draught Net of all other is the largest, for it is for Rivers, Bords or large Waters : some are of thirty fadomes, some twentie, some fiftene, and some tenne : it is
made

The Booke

made of the strongest packth; cab, with a very small and narrow mack, in the midst it draweth strapter and strapter downe, like a purse of a fadome and a halfe long, and gathered together exceeding close in the last end, at which must be fastned some heauy stone or other paylle, which may make it sinke to the bottome : it must be in breadth a fadome and a halfe or better, which is the depth of any ordinary Pond or Riuer, the neather side must be all plummed with leade very thicke, to make it sinke, and the upper side must be full of floates, made of light Sallow such as will not sinke : at the two outmost ends, you must haue two strong Poles, full as long as the Net is deepe, to whose ends you must stretch the ends of the Net, and then casting it into the Pond, or Riuer, by strong cords, which must be fastned to each end of the Net, see you deuide the Net to each side of the Pond or Riuer, drawing it with great leasure and constancie, being sure that you neither pull the leade from the ground, nor suffer the floates to sinke vnder the water, then you shall haue diuers men with long Poles or Staues, that shall goe on each side of the Riuer before the Net, & beat vp the fish, leauing none in any holes sedges, bushes, or such like, but drawing them into the midst of the water : then being come to the end of the Pond, or to the best landing place of the Riuer, those with the paylle, beating the water that the fish may not passe by them, he on the contrarie side, shall bring ouer his lines, and bring the two Net Poles close together, then casting the floate a side from you, & drawing the plummed side to you, you shall stope downe and close by the ground, leasurely draw in the plummed side of the Net, another likewise with more leasure drawing in the floates after you : then be assured, that what fish soeuer was within the compasse of your drawight, you shall finde it in the bod of your Net, which as soone as you haue taken out, and clenched your Nets, well and sufficiently, you may then if you please, cast it in againe: and thus you may fish downe any Riuer as many miles as you please, or haue libertie

of Fishing.

libertie so to doe, or else you may draine as many ponds as are to your liking.

Of the fiewe Net, and of his vse.

This fiewe Net is a Net of some two fadome and a halfe in length, and one fadome in depth, made of a be-rie straight mack, and with a long rod in the midst, the neather side plummed & the vpper side floated: it is most proper for small brokes or little rumbles, and the manner to fish with it, is in this sort. You must first haue a stop-Net, which is a plaine Net, without any rod, onely plummed, floated and polbeat both ends, and this putting into the broke make it fast to each side of the banke, then goe downe the Riuer from it some thre&scor or fourescore yards, and there cast in your fiewe, then make it likewise fast to each side of the banke, so as you may be sure that the plummetts are at the bottome, and that there be a good place for the landing of your Net: then take your popple, and goe to your stoppe Net, and there begin to beate, and so continue beating downe, till you come close to your fiew, then whilst one beateth still, let the other on the contrary side let lose the fiewe, and throwing the cords ouer vnto you, draine the fiewe leasurely in, and land it as you did your dratoght-Net, and looke what fish was within that compasse of water, you shall finde it in the rod of your fiewe Net, then taking vp your stoppe Net, put it in where you toke vp your fiew and so fish forward, and thus you may doe the whole length of a Riuer if you haue time and leasure.

Of the Shouue-Net, or Purse Net.

The Shouue-Net and Purse-Net, are much what of one shape and making, being of a small compasse, made round and fastned to a great Bow of Wood set to a long Pole, they haue long rolues going from the Bowe, which like a purse, are gathered together in the neather end, the vse of fishing with them, is most commonly in pits, blinde

The Booke

dikes or other small standing waters, into which much fish is got by reason of inundations and ouerflows of water. If therefore in any such pits or little dikes you shall espy any fish you shall take your shoue-net and thrusting it downe to the bottome before the fish, you shall with your poe goe behind him and beate the water, and as soone as you see him shut you shall jerke vp your net, and be sure to finde the fish in the rod thereof: if you draw your shoue-net along any dike to that end which is stopt, or if there be no end stopt, then to some other person who standeth a pretie way from you beating the water with a poe, he shall call the fish within that compasse will be in the rod of your net: This is a good Instrument for the poe-man, and oft getteth him fowle when he wants it.

Of the Leape Net.

The Leape net is a square long net set out with wood, hauing in it many rods or purses which are distinguished from the outward net with round hoops of wood, it is most commonly fastned to a leape, and laid in Mill dams, or in straight waters, after any fall of great rayne which maketh a white water: it is most proper for the taking of Celles, but because it is to lye still all the night or all the day, and thereby hath in it small exercise or practise, I thinke it not meete to trouble your memory much therewith, but now to retire me, and pursue my discourse in laud of the excellent Art of Angling.

If you will be perfect in this Art of Angling, you must first learn to make your Implements: that is to say, your Rod, and your Lines of diuers colours: This done, you must know how you must angle, in what place of the water, how deepe, and at what time of the day, and for what manner of fish, and what weather, how many impediments there be in fishing, and specially in Angling, and what baite belongeth to euery fish euery time of the yeare:

And

of Fishing:

And how you shall make your baptes baude, where you shall finde them, and how you shall keepe them for the most part: How you shall make your Hooks of Steele, and of Diamond, some for the Dub, some for the Flote, and for the ground. And here I will teach you how you shall make your Rod: you shall cut it betwene Michaelmas and Candlemas, of an ell and a halfe long, bring the arme of a great Wasell, Willow or Aspe, and beth him in a hot Ouen, and set it euen and straight, and let it cole a month: then take a cord, and binde it fast about, and binde it to a forme, or to a peece of square timber: then take a Plummers tryer that is euen and straight, and sharpe the one end, and heate it in a fire of Charcole, and burne the hoie quite through in the pith, beginning at both ends, and goe on to the middle: you may burne the hole with a Bird-bzoch, but let the last bzoch be bigger then any of them before, then let it lye and cole two dayes, unbinde it and let it lye in the smoake, or the roofe of a house, till it be through drie. In the same season cut a yard of greene Wasell, and beth it euen and straight, and let it drie with the staffe: and when it is drie make it fit for the hole in the staffe, vnto the halfe length of the staffe: and to fill the other halfe of the crosse, take a sayre shute of blasse Thorne, Crab tree, Medler, or else of Juniper, cut in the same season, and well bethed and straight, and set them fit together, so that the crosse may enter all into the said hole, then shape your staffe and make it taper-wise, then hooke the staffe at both ends with long hookes of yron, or latten, after the cleanliest manner, and a pike in the neather-end fastened with a running tryer to take in and out of your staffe, and set your crosse a handfull within your upper cup of your staffe, in such wise that it be as bigge there as in any other place about, then arme your staffe downe to the fret with a Line of Ire haices, and double the Line and fret it fast on with a peece of a boling: And thus you shall make you a staffe to make with, and no man shall thinke that you haue such Implements about

The Booke

you : It will be very light and nimble to fish with at your pleasure, and is alwaies very readie and necessary.

After you haue thus made your Rod, you must learne to colour your Lines of haire after this manner. You must take of a white horse taylor the longest haire you can get, and the bigger and rounder they are the better it is, de- part them into five parts, & colour euery part by himselfe in diuers colours : as yealow, greene, tabornie, browne, russet, or duskie colour : And so; to make your haire take a good greene colour, you must take a quart of Ale, and put into it halfe a pound of Allom, and put your haire and all together in a little Pan, and let them boyle softly halfe an houre, then take out your haire, and let them drie, then take a pottle of faire water, and put it into a Pan, and two handfuls of Waxen, and presse it with a Tyle Stone, and let it boyle softly the space of an houre : and when it is yealow on the scumme, put therein your haire, with halfe a pound of Cop- perous beaten into powder, and let it boyle the space of going of halfe a mile, and then set it downe and let it coole the space of five or sixe houres, then take out the haire and drie it, and it will be the best greene so; the water that can be, and the more that you put of Copperous to it the better it will be.

For to make your haire yealow.

Dresse it as befoze with Allom, and after with Oldes, or Waxen, without Copperous or Verdigrise.

To make another yealow.

Take a pottle of small Ale, and stamp therein three handfuls of Walnut leaues, and put it together, and then put in your haire till it be as daxe as you will haue it.

For

of Fishing.

For to make Russet haire.

Take a pinte of Strong Ale, and halfe a pound of Hote, and a little iyce of Walnut leaues, and a quart of A-low, put them altogether in a Pan, and boyle them well, and when it is cold put in your haire till it be as darke as you will haue it.

To make your haire browne.

Take strong Ale and Salt, and mingle them together, and put your haire two dayes and two nights, and they will be a perfect colour.

For to make a tawny colour.

Take Lime and Water, and put them together, and then put your haire therein foure or five houres, then take them out, and put them into a Tanners Dye one day, and it will be as fine a tawny colour as can be for your purpose.

The first part of your haire, you shall keepe still white for lines, for the double hooke to fish for the Trout, and for small lines to lie for the Roch and the Dace.

When your haire is thus collected, you must know for which waters, and which seasons they shall serue, the greene colour for all cleare waters from Aprill vntill September. The yealow colour in euery cleare water from September to Nouember. For it is like the Meads and other kinde of grasse that is broken in the Winter. The russet colour serueth all the Winter vntill the end of Aprill, as well in Rivers as in Pools or Lakes.

The browne colour serueth for the water that is blackish in Rivers or other Waters: the tawny colours, for those Rivers or Waters that be heathy or mossy.

Now you must make your lines after this order. First you must haue an instrument for the twisting of your line. Take your haire and cut a handfull at the end, because it is not

The Booke

not strong enough, then turne the top to the tayle ouer each alike, and make it into thre parts, & knit euery part by himselfe, and knit the other end altogether: then put that end fast into your instrument into the clift, and make it fast with a twidge, foure fingers thicke then your haire, then twine your warpe one way alike, and fasten them in thre clifts alike straight; then take that out at the other end, and let it twine that way that it desireth, then straine it a little, and knit it for vndoing, and that is good.

So when you haue so many links as will suffice for a line to make it long enough, then must you knit them together with a water knot, or a Dutch knot, and when your knot is knit, cut off the boyd thore cuts a straw breadth from the knot, thus shall your lines be sayre and such: and also sure for any manner of Fish.

The finest practise is in making your hokes, and for the making of them you may haue your severall kinde of tooles that you may doe them artificially. A sampe clam of yron, a bendoz, a payze of long and small tongurs, and a knife somewhat hard and thicke, an Anuill, and a little Hammer.

And for a small Fish you shall take the smallest quarrell Needles that you can finde of Steele: and you shall put the Quarrell in a fire of Charcole till it be of the same colour that the fire is, then take it out and lay it to coole, and you shall finde it well alaide to file, then raise the beard with your knife, and make the point sharpe, then alay him againe, or else he will breake in the bending, then bend him as he will serue for your purpose: you shall make them of great Needles, as Shomakers Needles, Taylers Needles, or Ambroderers Needles: but looke that they will bow at the point, or else they be not good, and when you haue beaten flat the end of the hoke, fyle him smooth that it fret not the line, then put it into the fire, and giue it an easie red heat, then suddenly quench it in water, and it will be hard and strong. And for to haue knowledge of your Instruments

of Fishing.

Aruments that be necessary, without the which you are not able to accomplish your desire, that is, your Hammer, Knife, Pinson, Claine, Wedge, File, Wetz, and a Needle.

When you haue made your hokes, then you must set them on according to their strength and greatnesse. First take small red silke, and if it be for a great hoke then double it and twist it, and for a small hoke let it be single, and there with fret the line wheras you will haue the hoke stand, a draw breadth, then set to your hoke and fret it with the same thid the two parts of the length that it shall be fret in all, and when you come to the third part, then turne the end of your line vp againe double, to the other third part, then put your thid in at the hole twisse or thise, and let it goe each time about the yard of your hoke: then wet the hoke and draw, and looke that your line lye euermoze within your hokes, and not without, and then cut of the lines end, and the thid as nigh as you can, causing the fret.

Thus you know with how great hokes you shall angle to euery fish, now I will tell with how many hairees you shall angle for euery fish. First for the *Spew*, with a line of one haire: for the *Waring Roch*, the *Bleake*, the *Oudgeon*, and the *Kuffe*, with a line of two hairees: for the *Dace* and the *Roch*, with a line of three hairees: for the *Perch*, the *Flounder*, and *Bremet*, with a line of four hairees: for the *Chenin*, the *Bream*, the *Tench*, and the *Cele*, with five hairees: for the *Trout*, and the *Grassing*, *Barbell*, and the great *Chenin*, with nine hairees: for the great *Trout*, with twelue hairees: for the *Salmon*, with fifteen hairees, and for a *Pike*, with a chalie line made in the colour aforesaid, armed with a line, as you shall heare hereafter. When I speake of the *Pike*, your lines must be plumed with leade, and the next plumbe to the hoke, be a fote off at the least, and euery plumbe of the quantitie of the bignesse of the line. There be three manner of plumbes: for a ground line, renning, & for the fote: set vpon the ground line lping, ten plumbes, all topning together on the ground line,

The Booke

line, renning, nine or tenne small : the floate plumbes shall be heauie, that the first plucke of any fish may pull it into the water, and make your plumbes round and smooth, that they sticke not on stones and wædes.

Then you shall make your fletes in this manner. Take a peece of a Cozke that is cleane without holes, and boze it througth with a small hot yron, and put thereinto a quill or pen enen and straight : alwayes note that the greater the hole, the bigger the pen, and shape it great in the middell, and small at both ends, & especially sharpe in the nether end, and make them smooth on a Grindstone, and loke that the flete for one haire be no bigger then a Pease, for two haire as a Beane, for twelue haire as a Walnut, and so euery line must haue according to his portion. All manner of lines that be not for the ground, must haue fletes : and the renning ground line must haue a flete, and the lying ground line must haue a flete.

Now I haue taught you to make your haire, hereafter I meane to shew you the Art of Angling. You shall vnderstand that there is three manner of anglings: the one is at the ground for the Troute, and other fish: an other is at the ground at the Arch or stang where it ebbeth and floweth, for Bleake, Roch, and Dace: the third is with a flete for all manner of fish: the fourth, with a Penowe for the Trout without plumbes or flete: the fift is renning in the same for the Roch and Dace with two haire or one haire, and a flete: the sixt is a dubbed hooke for the Troute or Grayling. And for the first and principall poynt in Angling, loke that you keepe you from the sight of the fish, either stand close on the land, or behinde some Bush: for if he see you, then your sport is marde, for he will not bite, and loke that you shadowe the water as little as you can, for it is that which will make him be gon: for if the fish be fraide, he will not bite a good while after. For all man-
ner

of Fishing.

ner of Fish that feede by the ground, you must Angle for them to the bottome, so that your hooke shall runne and lye on the ground : and for all other Fish that feedeth aboue, you shall Angle for them at the middest of the water, or aboue the midst, or below the middest whether ye will, for the greater the Fish, the nearer he lieth to the bottome of the water, and euermore the smaller the Fish, the more he swimmech aboue. The third good poynt, is when the Fish biteth, that you be not too hastie to smite nor to take : for you must abide till the bayte be farre in the mouth of the Fish, and then tarry no longer, and this is for the ground : and for the floe when you see it pulled into the water, or else caried softly vpon the water, then smite, and loke that you neuer ouer-smite the strength of your line for byraking : and if it be your fortune to smite a great Fish with a small line, then you must leade him in the water, and labour him there till he be drownded and ouercome, then take him as well as you can, and euer take hede that you straine him not ouer the strength of your line, and as much as you can let him not goe past your lines end from you, but keepe him euer vnder your Rod, and hold him as straight as your line will sustaine, and beare his leapes and his plunges as well as you can with your Trope and your hand.

Here I will declare vnto you, in what place of the water you shall angle, either in Poole or standing water, and according to the deepenes of the said water.

There is no great diuersitie in any place of a Poole, so it be deepe, for it is a prison to all fishes, and therefore the sooner taken : but in the Riuer the best Angling is where it is deepe, and cleare by the ground, as grauell or clay without mud or wodes, and especially if there be any whirling in the water, or a couert, as a hollow banche or great rootes of Trees, or long wodes floting aboue the waters, where the fish may hide themselves at certaine times when they list. Also it is good to Angle in stiffe streames, and also

The Booke

in ballies of waters, and in flood gates, and Mill pits, and at the banke where the stream runneth, and is deepe and cleare by the ground, and in any place where the fish haunt and haue any feeding.

Now you shall vnderstand the best time of the yere, and the best times of the day, from the beginning of May to September. The best time of their biting is from foure a clocke in the morning vntill eight a clocke, and from foure in the afternone till eight at night: but it is not so good in the afternone as in the morning: and if it be a cold winde and a lowing day, it is much better then a cleare day: and the Hole fishes will bite best in the morning.

And if you be at any time of the day the Trout or the Grayling leape, angle for him with a Dub, according to the season of the yere, and where the water ebbeth and floweth: the fish will bite in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood, after they haue had resting behinde Stanges and arches of Bridges, and other such places.

The principall time to angle in, is a lowing day, when the winde bloweth softly: for in Summer when it is very hot then it is nought: from September vntill Aprill in a sayre sunny day, it is very good angling, & if the wind at that time haue any part of the Orient weather, then it is nought: and when it is a great winde and that it bloweth, rapuely, or hapely, or is a great tempest, as Thunder or Lightning, or a swolty hot weather, then it is nought for to angle.

You shall further vnderstand that there be twelue empediments, which cause a man to take no fish, as it both most commonly hap. The first is if that your harnesse be not fit and well made. The second is if your baytes be not good and fine. The thirde is, if you angle not in biting time. The fourth is, if the fish be fraid with the sight of man: The fift, if the water be red, thicke, and white, of any flood lately fallen: the sixt, if the fish stirre not for coole: the seuenth, if the weather be hot: the eight, if it raine: the ninth, if it halle or snow: the tenth, if it be a tempest: the eleuenth,

if

of Fishing.

if it be a great winde : the twelfth is, if the winde be in the East, and that is worst, for commonly neyther in Winter nor Summer, the fish will bite if it be in the East : the West or the South is good, but the South is best of all.

And now I have taught you to make your harnesse, and how you shall fish therewith in all points. Now there resteth to shew you what baytes be best for every kinde of fish, for all times and seasons of the yere, which is the principall part of this Art : without the knowledge of which baytes, all the rest before were to no purpose : for there is no man can make a fish to swallow the hooke without the bayte, and therefore I have set you downe every fish with his proper bayte belonging to the time, and best time to catch them as followeth.

And because the Salmon of all fish is the most Stareliest, therefore I meane to begin with him the first.

The Salmon is a very gentle fish, but he is troublesome to take, for commonly he is in deepe places of great Rivers, and for the most part he will keepe him in the midst of it, that you may not come at him, and he is in season from March untill Michaelmas : in which season you may angle for him, with these baytes, if you can get them. First with a Red worme in the beginning and ending of the season, and also with a Grub that breedeth in a dunghill, and especially there is a soueraine bayte that breedeth in a water Dock, he biteth not at the ground, but at the fote: you may take him when he leapeth, in like manner as doth a Trout or a Chaling, and these are approued bayts for the Salmon.

The Trout, because he is a daintie fish, and also a very feruent biter, he is the next that I meane to shew you the time to catch him. From March untill Michaelmas he lieth on the grauell, and in a streame you may angle for him with a line, lying or running, sauing in leaping time, and then with a Dub, and early with a running ground line, and in the day time with a fote line. You shall angle

The Booke

for him in March, with a Penole hanging on your hooke, by the neatherneesse without flote or Plunbe, drawing vp and dolone the streame till you see him fast. Also it is good to angle for him with ground lines, and with red worme, for the most part, and in Aprill take the same baytes, as also the Canker that breedeth in a great tree, and the red Snail, you may take the Bob-worme under the Cowtord, and the silke worme, and the bayte that breedeth on the Ferne leafe. In June take a red worme and nip off his head, and a Cod-worme, and put it on the hooke. In July take the Cod worme, and the Red worme together. In August take a flesh flye, and fat Bacon, and binde them together about the hooke. In September take the Red worme and the Penole. In October take the same. These be specially for the Trout at all times of the yere. From Aprill vntill September the Trout leapech: then angle for him with a dubbed hooke, according to the mouth: which dubbed hokes you shall finde in the end of this Treatise, and the mouthes with them.

The Grayling, of some so called, of others Ambze. It is a right delicate fish to mans mouth, and you may take him as you doe the Trout, and these are his baytes. In March and in Aprill the red worme, in May the greene worme, a little braised worme, the docke canker, and the Watthorne worme. In June the bayte that breedeth betwene the barke of an Oke. In July a bayte that breedeth on the Ferne leafe, and the great red worme, and nip off the head, and put it on the hooke, and a Codworme before. In August the red worme and a Docke worme, and all the yere after a worme.

The Barbeil is a swarte fish, but he is a very queasie meate, and very dangerous to eate: for commonly he bringeth an inconuenience to the Febzes, and if he be eaten raw, he may be the cause of mans death, which hath oftentimes bene sene, and these are his baytes in March and in Aprill. Take fresh Chesse, and lay it on a Trencher, and cut

of Fishing.

cut it in small peeces, the length of your hooke, then take a Candle and burne it on your hooke till it be pealoyn, and then bunde it on your hooke with Fletchers silke, and make it rough like a Welbede, this bayte is good all the Summer season. In May and in June take the Walwothorne worme, and the great red worme, and nip the head off, and put a Cod-worme on your hooke before, and this is a very good bayte. In July take the red worme for the chiefe and the Walwothorne, together with the waterdock leafe worme. In August and for all the yere, take the tallow of a Shepe, and of soft Chace, each of them alike, and a little Honep, and temper them together till they be tough, and then put a little flower into it, and make it in small pellets, and that is a good bayte to Angle with at the ground, and loke that it sinke in the water, or else it is not good for that purpose.

The Carpe is a daintie fish, but there is no great plenty of them, and therefore I write less of him, but he is a very subtle fish to take, for he is so strong in the mouth that there is no Locke harnessse will hold him: and as touching his baytes I haue little knowledge thereof, and therefore I would be loth to write more then I know and haue proued: but I am sure the red worme, and the Menow are good baits for him at all times, as I haue heard diuers good Fishers report.

The Cheuin is a stately fish, and his head is a daintie morsell, there is no fish so strongly enamored on the bodie with scales, and because he is a strong biter he hath the more baytes, which are these: In March, the red worme at the ground: for commonly then he will bite there at all times of the yere, if he be any thing hungry: In Apill, the Canker that brædeth in the tree, the worme that brædeth betwæne the backe of the tree of Oke, the red worme, and the young Froshes when the sate be cut off: also the Stone Flie, the Bob vnder the Cowturd, the red Snail: In May, the bayte that brædeth in the Oyer leafe, and the Docke canker put on the hooke,

The Booke

hoke, and a bayte that breedeth on the Ferne leafe, the Red
wozme, and the bayte that groweth vpon the Halothorne,
and a bayte that breedeth on the Oke leafe, and a Silke
wozme, and a Codwozme together: In Iune, take the
Creeper and the Dozre, also a Red wozme the head being
cut off, and a Codwozme befoze, and put them on the hoke:
also a Crab that breedeth in the dunghill, a great Crashep-
per, and the Humble Bee in the Meadow: Also yong Bees
and Woznets, and the Flie that is among the Wismires
hills: In August, take Wozt wozmes, and Maggots, till
Michaelmas. In September, the Red wozme, and a yong
Housc not haired, and the Housc combe.

The Bream is a noble fish and a daintie, and you shall
angle for him from March vntill August with a Red wozme,
and then with a Butterflye, and with a bayte that grow-
eth amongst graine Rode, and a bayte that breedeth in the
barke of a dead tre: and for Woznets take Maggots, and
from that time forwarde all the yere take the Red wozme:
and in the Riuer, browne bread.

The Tench is a good fish, and healeth, in a manner, all
other fish that be hurt, if they may come to him, he is most
parts of the yere in the mud, and stirreth most in Iune
and Iuly, and in other seasons but little: he is an euil biter,
and his baytes be these: For all the yere, browne Bread
tosted with Honey, the likenesse of a bantred loafe, and the
great red wozme, and take the blacke bloud in the heart of
a Shæpe, and Flower and Honey, and temper them all
together, so make them softer then paste and annoynt the
Red Inozme therewith, both for this fish and for others, and
they will bite much the better thereat at all times of the
yere.

The Perch is a daintie fish, and passing wholesome, and
a great and earnest biter: In March, the Red wozme, the
Wob under the Cowtozd. In Aprill and May, the Blot-
thorne wozme, and the Cod wozme. In Iune, the bayte
that breedeth in an old fallen Oke, and the great Canker.

In

of Fishing.

In July the bait that breedeth on the Oyler lease, and the Bob that breedeth on the dunghill, and the Habothorne worme, and the Cod worme. In August, the red worme and Maggots, and all the yere after take the red worme for the best.

The Koch is an easie fish to take, and if he be fat and pendered then is he good meate, and his baits are these. In March take the red worme. In Aprill, the Bob under the Cotwurd. In May, the bait that breedeth in the Dren lease, and the Bob on the dunghill. In June, the bait that breedeth on the Oyler, and the Cod worme. In July, the House flies, and the bait that breedeth on an Oke, and the Rot worme, and Spatherus maggots, untill Michaclmas, and after that the fat of Bacon.

The Dace is a gentle fish, and is very good meate: in March his bait is a red worme, and in Aprill the Bob under the Cotwurd. In May the docke canker, and the bayte on the Solothorne, and that on the Dren lease. In June the Cod worme, and the bait on the Oyler, and the white Gub on the dunghill. In July take house flies, and the flies that breed in Pillwires flies, the Cod worme and Maggots till Michaclmas, and if the water be cleare, you shall take fish when other shall take none, and from that time forth doe as you would doe for the Koch: for commonly their byting and their baytes be a like.

The bleake is but a feeble fish, yet is he holosome. His bait from March til Michaclmas be the same that I haue written for the Koch and the Dace, sauing all the summer you may angle for him with a house flye, and in Winter season with Bacon, and with other baits, as hereafter you shall learne.

The Kuffe is a very good and holosome fish, and a fraie biter: but subtil withall, and you must angle for him with the same baits & the same seasons of the yere as I haue tolde you of the Bearch: for they be like in fish & feeding, sauing the Kuffe is lesse, & therefore you must haue the smaller baits.

The Flounder is a holosome fish and fraie, but a subtil biter.

The Booke

biter, in this manner : for commonly when he sucketh his meat, he feedeth at the ground, and therefore you must angle for him with a ground line lying, and he hath but one manner of baite, and that is a red worme, and that is most chiefe for all manner of fish.

The Sudgeon is a good fish of his bignesse, and he biteth well at the ground, and his baits for all the yere is the red worme, Cod-worme and Maggots, and you must angle for him with a fote, and let your baite be nere the bottome, or else vpon the ground.

The Menow when he shineth in the water is bitter, and though his bodie be but little, yet he is a rauenous biter and eger, and you shall angle for him with the same baits that you doe for the Sudgeon, sauing they must be small.

The Cle is a queasie fish, and a rauenor and a deuourer of the brood of fish, & the Wyke is also a deuourer of fish, I put them both behinde all other fish for to angle. For the Cle, you shall make a hole in the ground of water, and it is blew and blackish, there put in your hoke till it be a fote within the hole, and your bayte shall be a great angle with a Menow.

The Wyke is a good fish, but that he is a deuourer of all fish as well of his owne kinde as of other, and therefore I loue him the worse : and for to take him ye shall doe thus: Take a Koch or a fresh Herring, and a wyer with a hoke in the end, and put it in at the mouth, and drawe by the ridge, to the tayle of the Herring, and then put the line of your hoke in after, and draw the hoke into the cheeke of the fresh Herring, then put a plumbe of lead on your line a yard from your hoke, & a fote in the midway betwene, and cast it in a pit where the Wykes be, and this is the best and surest way to take: and the manner of taking him there is: Take a frosch, and put it on your hoke, betwene the scin and the body, in at the necke, on the backe halfe, and put on the fote a yard thereto, and cast it where the Wyke haunteth, and you shall haue him. Another way: Take the same bayt and put it in, salted, and cast it into the water with a Cope, and you shall

of Fishing.

shall not faile of him : And if you minde to haue good sport, then tie your cozd to a Gose foot, and you shall see good haling betwene the Gose and the Wyke, who shall haue the better.

Now you know with what bayts and in what seasons of the yere you shal angle for euery kinde of fish, now I meane to tell you how you shall keepe and fede your quicke bayts. You shall keepe them all in general and euery one seuerall by himselfe, with such things as they are bred in, and as long as they be quicke and new they be fine : but when they be in a slough or dead, then they are nought : Out of these be excepted three breeds : that is, Hornets, Humble Bees and Waspes, which you shall bake in bread, and dip their heads in blood, & let them drie. Also except Maggots, which when they be bred great with their naturall feeding, you shall feed them furthermore with Sheepes tallow. And take heed that in going about your disports you open no mans gates, but that you shut them againe. Also you shall not vse this sport craftily for couetousnesse, to the increasing and sparing of your money onely, but principally for your solace, and for the maintenance of your bodily health. For when you purpose to goe on your disports in fishing, you will not desire greatly many persons with you, which might let you of your game, and then your minde may be well giuen to the seruing of God, as in prayer or otherwise, and in so doing you shall eschew and avoid many vices, as Idleness, which is the principall leader to vice, and it is commonly seene that it bringeth diuers to their vtter destruction. Also you must not be too desirous of your game, but with discretion, that you marre not other mens game, and your owne to, as too much at one time, which you may lightly do if in euery point you fulfill this present Treatise : but when you haue a sufficient messe, to content your selfe for that time. Also you shall apply your selfe to the nourishing of the game, and in destroying of such things as shall be the deuourers of it,

FINIS.

1836
561x2

BOOK OF ST. ALBANS. A Ievvell for Gentry.
Being an exact Dictionary, or true Method, to make any
Man understand all the Art, Secrets, and worthy
Knowledges belonging to Hawking, Hunting, Fowling
and Fishing. Together with all the true Measures for
Winding of the Horne. Now newly published, and
beautified with all the rarest experiments that are
knowne or practised at this day. Printed at London
for Iohn Helme . . . 1614.

Sm. 4to., black letter, with a woodcut on the title; some
headlines just shaded, but a fine copy in crimson levant
morocco, gilt edges, by Rivière.

1614

FIRST EDITION of this revised and enlarged version of the famous
Book of St. Albans. It is of great rarity; there was no copy in either
the Huth or Hoe libraries. Hawking, Hunting, Fowling and Fishing
each have a separate section, the last two with a separate title page. The
Dedication is signed T.S., the initials of the editor of this edition.
In his preface "To the Reader" he says "This Collection . . . was
. . . the childe of the most excellent Father that euer begot, in
memory, any worke of this nature, and was for the glory thereof the
first booke that euer was Printed in this Kingdome, as may appeare by
the record of bookes then Printed at Saint Albons. Now for as
much as the defects were so grosse that Trestram himselfe would
hardly have knowne so neare a kinsman, I haue for the worlds generall
satisfaction reduc't it so truly to the naturall beautie of his owne
Parents, that not the seuerest, but with much content would willingly
embrace it."

The woodcut on the title was used in the two editions of
Turberville's *The booke of Falconerie or Hawking*.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION